be taken as early as possible. In the meanwhile a temporary bridge has been put up and the public are not put to any inconvenience and trouble.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand of Rs. 2,29,803 under Village Panchayats was put and carried.

3—Panchayats—Cranganur—Rs. 665.

Demand put and carried.

2—Agriculture—Rs. 1,13,438.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 1,13,438/-, Rs. 86,853 for Agriculture, Rs. 7,645 for avenues and Rs. 18,940 for Veterinary, the votable portions of the budget estimates of the Agricultural Department for the year 1112 M. E. In moving the demand I wish to make a few remarks on the working of the Department, especially in view of the criticisms levelled against the department during the general discussion of the budget and also in the light of the several cut motions tabled for reduction of grant.

Aims and objects of the Department. There seems to be an impression among some of the Honourable Members of this House that the Department is not doing anything and that the money spent on it is not commensurate with the returns. At the very outset I must say that the Department is not run on commercial lines nor is it intended that the Government should make a profit out of it. It is intended purely to develop the agricultural resources of the State and for its achievement it aims at educating the ryots in all modern methods of Agriculture. This cannot be done by giving them mere school lessons in Agriculture. We have to experiment and then demonstrate. Each individual problem will have to be tackled on its own merits and the solutions are to be found out. The results of the laboratory experiments will have to be got tested in the field and verified before they are taken to the very doors of the ryots by means of demonstrations and propoganda. All this means time, labour and expense. The achievements of a scientific department like this cannot be calculated in terms of money. It shall be found in the resultant educative value its labours had been able to confer upon the people. It will not be out of place, if I say, that when Sir Joseph Bhore last visited the Central Farm, while he was the Commerce Member for the Government of India, he remarked in the Visitor's Book that the Farm is an insurance on

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behalf of Agricultural interests in the State and earnestly hoped that its activities will not have to be curtailed by lack of funds.

Scientific research. The three specialities of the Department are doing substantial work in their respective lines. In the Chemical section the work of soil survey has been taken up and analysis of representative types of soils of Trichur and Talappilly Taluks, has been completed. The important manures and feeding stuffs of the State have been analysed and requisitions from ryots for testing and recommending soil improvements are attended to.

In the Botanical section a type of paddy called Cochin I was evolved by careful selection which gives an yield of 15 per cent more than the local type. This gives very good results in Trichur, Talappilly, Mukundapuram and Chittur Taluks and the increased demand for this seed is a proof of its superiority over the local type.

Investigations regarding the control of important diseases of plants are also conducted in the Botanical section and a scheme costing Rs. 40,580 for the investigation of cocoanut leaf disease, a virulent disease in cocoanut palms in Cochin Kanayannur Taluk, was submitted and accepted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for investigation of the Council. Two other important diseases of plants, the Mahali disease on arecanuts and the bud-rot disease on palmyrahs in the Chittur Taluk have also been successfully brought under control.

In the Entomological section investigations into the life histories of important pests of cultivated and economic crops and methods of controlling them are being conducted. A collection of the Insect Fauna of the State, with a view to the formation of an insect museum, is also in rapid progress. Two Bulletins dealing with the important pests of cultivated crops of our State and methods of controlling them have been published. Work in Economic Entomology such as the rearing of silk worms and lac culture is in progress. The important pests of crops like paddy and cocoanuts are kept under control. The work done in eradicating the serious pests of cocoanuts viz. the Nephantis Serinopa and Contheyla Rotunda, is too well known to the people of this Taluk to require explanation. I may assure the Hon'ble Members of this House that the scientific work done by the Specialists in the laboratory is in no way inferior to that of any done elsewhere in India and men like the Hon'ble Sir K. Ravunny

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Menon and Dr. T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, Agricultural Entomologist to the Government of Madras, have spoken in appreciative terms of the work done.

Central Farm. Some of the Hon'ble Members did not spare the Central Farm from their criticisms. I must request the Hon'ble Members once again not to judge its activities in terms of the money spent or receipted on it every year; but only of its usefulness as an experimental station and an educative institution. The increase in the number of visitors to the Central Farm year by year shows the interest people take in understanding improved methods of agriculture.

It is in this institution that the scientific researches and experiments are conducted. Experiments in the use of improved implements, experiments with different manures local and imported, experiments with the different varieties of crops indigenous and exotic, experiments in the rotation of crops, experiments with different green manures and fodder crops, experiments with commercial crops, such as cotton, sugar-cane, castor and jute, experiments with plantation crops like rubber, cocoanuts, coffee and pepper, experiments with different varieties of fruit trees such as mangoes, sappodillas, pine apples, bananas, plantains, citrons and the like and experiments in livestock breeding and feeding, are conducted in this institution. Every year about a thousand paras of selected paddy seed are being issued to ryots as seed loan on easy terms. The annual reports of the Department will show the large number of requisitions for seeds and plants of improved types, sold from the Farm. The Farm is responsible for the great impetus given to the cultivation of fruit trees in our State. For the last 7 or 8 years the Farm was selling more than 1000 graft mango plants a year to the public, not to speak of the other fruit plants, such as sapodillas, pine apple suckers, plantain and banana suckers, etc. Calculating at the rate of 40 trees per acre more than 250 acres of land must have been brought under graft mango plantation. The administration report of the department for the year 1110 shows the areas brought under cultivation of various fruit trees during the last 10 years.

In *cattle breeding* too the work done at the Central Farm has been quite successful. Two dual purpose pedigree breeds, the Ongole and the Scindhe, have been introduced and multiplied at the Central Farm. Pedigree bulls produced of these two breeds have been stationed at the Government seed depots or sold to the public for stud purposes. In the areas served by

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these bulls, a good beginning has been made for the improvement of livestock. For further encouragement Government have provided increased allotment in the next year's budget to give grants to those who purchase and maintain pedigree bulls. The Farm can supply half-a-dozen stud-bulls every year to those who desire to purchase them. I also appeal to the Hon'ble Members to persuade the rich landlords in their constituencies to purchase and maintain pedigree bulls so that the livestock in their constituencies may be improved. In our country cattle is the mainstay of agriculture and the improvement of livestock is an absolute necessity for all agriculturists.

Coming to the question of Agricultural Education, from the year 1099 onwards with the active co-operation of the Education Department, the Farm was able to give training to batches of about 20 students a year, consisting both of primary school teachers and private candidates in the theory and practice of Agriculture and from the year 1105 a school for training the sons of farmers in the elements of agriculture, was also started besides a short course for training of expert coolies and Farm maistries. The results are seen in the maintenance of school gardens and teaching of Agriculture in many of the rural schools. Our State was the first to take the initiative in this line whereas the other Governments are only still considering the question. Our State has also been the pioneer in introducing Agriculture in the High School classes of the Secondary Schools.

Cocoanut Station. This is the station where problems connected with cocoanut cultivation are tackled. The experimental work in this station falls under three classes, viz., experiments in manuring, experiments in spacing and experiments with different varieties both local and imported. It is too early to say anything with regard to these experiments since all the trees have not come into a bearing stage. But there has been remarkable improvement in the yield of the plantation during the last few years. In 1102 the yield of the Station was 21,857 nuts for 709 trees and in 1110 the yield has risen to 65,000 nuts for 1322 trees in an area of 25 acres. This represents only half of what we expect to get half-a-dozen years hence, when the plantation would come into full bearing. Again, there has been considerable improvement in the quality of the nuts due to careful cultivation and manuring and in spite of actual fall in prices purchasers have been found to offer Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 more per thousand nuts of the Station, on account of their superior quality.

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The Station also serves the useful purpose of supplying cocoanut seedlings of high yielding type to the public and about a thousand plants are sold to the public every year.

Demonstration. Demonstrations are conducted in ryots' lands to convince them of the advantages of improved methods of agriculture. A definite scheme of demonstration for 6 years has been drawn up and in each Taluk we have 6 centres for demonstrations in the manuring of paddy, two centres in the manuring of cocoanuts and two centres for the cultivation of sugarcane, besides casual demonstrations in the use of improved seeds, manures, and in the control of pests and diseases. The demonstrations in manuring have a two-fold object in view. First to show the ryots the economic advantage of manuring and secondly the popularisation of the valuable organic manures, like fish, prawn shell and oil cakes that were being exported from the State and I may say with some satisfaction that these objects are being realised. With the demonstrations in the growing of sugarcane and jaggery-making, we have revived an industry that was gradually dying out in the State. During the last three years the area under sugarcane in the Chittur Taluk has risen by about 150 acres and in Cochin Kanayannur Taluk by about 25 acres.

Some other items of propaganda work done by the Department may briefly be summed up, as the publication and distribution of leaflets, bulletins, etc. and lectures during the exhibitions and public meetings.

I now pass on to another important subject in which there was some talk in this House, viz., Marketing. The marketing scheme in India was launched by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the better marketing of Agricultural produce with a view to enable the ryots to get a better price for the produce. It is an All India work with a five year programme directed by the Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The programme falls under two heads—first a thorough investigation of the existing marketing conditions involving an intensive study of production, agencies, methods and costs involved in the handling of produce from producer to consumer, problems of transport and finance and similar other details. The second is the work in the development of market and marketting conditions which would naturally follow, as a result of the recommendations made by the investigation and survey.

It is now one year and three months since the existence of the Marketing Department and the survey of 9 commodities

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were completed and reports submitted to the Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The improvement of marketing conditions cannot be brought about by any spectacular or revolutionary changes. Marketing is a subject in which great thinkers of the West engaged their attention in recent years and still no panacea is following to the ills associated with the various marketing systems. Each individual problem has to be tackled on its own merits, and it is only by patient painstaking effort, by a dispassionate study of real facts, that we will be able to find defects and shortcomings of the existing systems and make recommendations for the improvements. Till then we have to wait.

One word on the Veterinary Hospitals and I have done. There are 8 Veterinary Hospitals in the State. A camp hospital has been opened a few days back at Mattancheri. In addition to the Veterinary Inspectors, 4 Honorary Veterinary Inspectors have also been appointed. To cope with the increasing demand for Veterinary aid in rural areas two touring Veterinary Inspectors were appointed. There is still a cry for increasing the number of Veterinary Hospitals but financial conditions stand in the way. The Touring Veterinary Inspectors and the Veterinary Inspectors at the Headquarter Hospitals in the several Taluks, are now attending to the needs of the cattle population of the State. Outbreak of cattle disease is being attended to urgently on receipt of information and I have not received any complaint so far that veterinary aid has not been rendered whenever there had been an outbreak. With the hearty co-operation of the public, matters can be improved still further and better results can be produced.

Motion No. 104.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,438 for Agriculture by Re. 1. To impress upon the Government the necessity for inaugurating a planned scheme for the improvement of the cattle of the State.*"

Sir, talks about plans and schemes for cattle improvement are echoing and re-echoing throughout the length and breadth of India today. But, it is gratifying to note that our Government even before these talks began in British India, had launched upon a scheme for cattle improvement in the State. In a country which is mainly agricultural, the cattle of the agriculturists is a very important item of their wealth. The condition of the cattle can be considered to be a sure index of the

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condition of the agriculturists. If that is so, the famished condition of the cattle of our country today is a very sure indication of the undesirable condition in which the agriculturists of this State are living today. I would also say that the famished cattle roaming about the length and breadth of the country are —not the standing monuments—but the remaining monuments of the lack of imagination and want of enterprise on the part of both the agricultural population and the Agricultural Department. I will not blame the Department only, but to some extent the people also are to be blamed. These are the remaining monuments of the absence of imagination and the absence of enterprise on the part of both the people as well as that of the Agricultural Department. But I am concerned more with the Department now, than with the people.

A scheme for the improvement of the cattle is necessary in the interests of the agriculturists of the land for two reasons. First of all, unless the cattle are improved, the milk produce of the land will be very low and that will adversely affect the standard of life of the people as well as the earning capacity of the people. Many people are not aware that in the village parts a cow producing one measure of milk a day is considered to be a very good cow. About half a pound of milk a day is the amount of milk which the ordinary cow in the village is producing today. The period of lactation is not more than 6 months and the calving itself takes place only once in 3 years. That is the condition of the cows. You may be asking me how it is profitable for the agriculturists to maintain and keep such useless cows. They are not spending anything upon feeding their cows. That is how they find it profitable to maintain their cows. The cows, however, manage by feeding upon the crops of the villagers. Although the owner of the cow is thus not incurring any expenditure, there is a continuous national waste taking place. The cows encroach upon the land of other people and freely feed upon the crops so that the maintenance of these cows is really a national waste, although the owner of the cows is losing absolutely nothing. That is the present condition. Improvement of these cows is necessary in order to increase the milk produce of the land and thereby to raise the standard of life of the people.

Secondly, the bullocks necessary for agricultural and other purposes are, it is notorious, being imported from the eastern districts like Tirupur and Coimbatore. It is extremely regrettable that even the draught bulls for the purpose of cultivation

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in the paddy fields are not available from the indigenous types. The bulls here do not grow above a certain size. They are not fit for any purpose except for the purpose of beef. Even then, they are not of the proper variety and the price that the owner gets for such cattle by selling them in the beef-market also is very little. There is a continuous drain from the country to the Eastern Districts by way of value of the bulls imported.

For improving the milk produce of the land and for getting proper cattle for cultivation, therefore, some definite scheme for the improvement of the cattle is necessary. The Government and the Agricultural Department claim in their several administration reports that they are doing something for the improvement of the cattle. They may be doing something. But I hold that there is neither plan nor scheme in their work. Unless there is some definite plan, some definite scheme for the improvement of the cattle, whatever is being done is a mere waste of public money.

I will suggest some two or three points. First of all, the department has to determine and decide as to what type of cattle is necessary in the country—what breed of cattle is suitable for the country. As far as I could understand, the Agricultural Department has not decided what breed of cattle should be introduced in this country. In the Central Farm they are having bulls belonging to the Sindhi breed as well as of the Ongole breed. According to Colonel Olver, the animal husbandry expert to the Government of India, who recently visited our State, in the transitional period, it is better to have some Kangayam stud bulls. Personally I do not think, that the Ongole Bulls are fit to be introduced in our State. For one thing, they are huge animals. Expenses to keep these animals are out of proportion to the income that we get from them. I do not know how it is in the Ongole District. A few months back, the Agricultural Department to the Government of Madras published a report which was reproduced in the papers. In that report the type of cattle suitable to each district in the Madras Presidency was given. According to that report, the type of cattle most suitable to the Malabar district and I take it that will be suitable to the Cochin State also, was given to be the Sindhi Cattle, i. e., the red Karachi variety. I think most of the bulls now kept in the Government Central Farm belong to that breed. The Department has to decide definitely what type of cattle should be introduced in the State. Secondly, whatever steps are being taken, there

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should be a continuity in the activities of the Department. What the Department now does is this. For three years, a bull is kept in one centre. After three years, no more grant will be given for the maintenance of that bull. I think, the reason is that after three years, the bulls are not fit for crossing purposes. But suppose that bull is taken away after 3 years. Unless in its place another bull of the same breed is maintained in that locality, the three years of work taken there is wasted. The grant given by the Department, the money spent there, for three years, is wasted. For three years, a bull is kept there and the local indigenous types of cows are covered by these bulls and you get some calves. Unless you have got a bull belonging to the same breed in order to grade up the breed of the cross-bred calves, the work done for three years is useless. It is money wasted. Therefore, even if a private owner who has kept a bull for 3 years at his own expense discontinues to maintain the bull, after 3 years it is the duty of the Government to keep another bull there. If any private person is not forth-coming, it is the duty of the Government to keep a bull direct under their control. There should be thus continuity in the operation of the Department.

Thirdly, unless the roaming type of Bulls like the temple bulls which do not conform to any type or breed are sterilised the work done by the Department will be wasted because these useless bulls also might cross the graded up cows.

Another direction in which the Department or the Government can work for the improvement of the cattle is, I think, to have proper grazing grounds. It is an oft stated question on the floor of this House that the absence of proper grazing grounds in the villages is keenly felt by the villagers.

The Hon'ble Member for Agriculture in his opening speech said that private pattadars who are rich men in villages and other parts should come forward with offer to keep stud bulls. The Government should offer stud bulls free to the people who are willing to maintain them at their own cost or the Government should sell bulls to such people as are prepared to keep them and then liberal grants. One of these alternatives should be done. In the places where private gentlemen are not forthcoming with offers to keep the bulls, I hold, Sir, that it is the duty of the Government to keep the bulls directly under their control. The Government is doing this in some places now. I know, as a matter of fact, that the Agricultural Department

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is keeping a few bulls in Wadakkancheri, Vytila, Mulanthuruthi, etc. This policy should be extended.

These are some of the directions is which the Government can work for the improvement of the cattle. I would also suggest that in the absence of private people forthcoming to keep these bulls and in the absence of facilities for the Agricultural Department to keep bulls directly under the department, the Panchayats should be asked to keep the bulls at their own cost. I would suggest that at least every Panchayat area of the State should possess one approved stud-bull at least.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Of course at the outset I have explained what the Government was doing for the improvement of livestock. The work of improving livestock has been taken up by Government long ago and it is with that idea that a few Ongole pure bred bulls were brought from Ongole and stationed in the farm. The animals stationed in the farm were used for the cows stationed in the farm itself in the first instance and afterwards outside cows also used to be served. When we had sufficient number we began to send stud-bulls outside and began to station them in different centres.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But you do not sell cows.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—No. We sell only heifers and some are kept there for increasing the stock.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the objection of selling cows?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—The objection is we have to keep a record of the animals and those animals are required for observation and we have to see how they perform in milking, calving, etc., and when we select such animals and keep them they cannot be sold. They are kept there for experiment. So the she-calves and the bull calves alone used to be sold. Of course some cows are also sold when they prove undesirable for experiment.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—Are they quite useless when they are too old?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—When they are too old they will not be paying. Of course we will have to sell away animals when they prove to be useless and we cannot keep them there. Bull Calves used to be sold after keeping a few.

The idea among people is that Ongole breed will not thrive under Malabar conditions. I have to say that we have

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experimented and it was found successful and it has been appreciated by livestock experts.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is it an economic proposition?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Yes; it is an economic proposition. If pedigree bulls are kept by those who desire to keep them and if the bulls are made to serve the local animals you are grading up the livestock gradually. The first generation of the Ongole bulls when crossed with locals will not be just like the Ongole bulls, they will be of medium size, better sized than our local ones and at the same time not so big as the Ongole bulls. That is the way how to grade the animals. The Ongole breed was introduced because it serves a dual purpose; if the animal gives a bull calf it can be used for draught purposes and the cow calves for milking when they grow up.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—Can you not use Karachi bulls for draught purposes?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Of course, but they will not be so heavy a draught breed as the Ongole ones; much less. It is with the idea not to maintain bulls, one for milking purpose and another for draught purpose, for the purpose of economy, that a dual purpose breed was introduced and it was found thriving well and these animals were used for grading up our stock in the State. Then it was only in 1105 that we got down some Sindhi bulls mainly for milking purposes. Of course only half a dozen animals were introduced and the stock has multiplied since then and we are keeping some of them in the littoral tracts and not in the main centres where the milk problem is not so prominent. The Sindhi breed is found to be more suitable for milking. It is not without any set purpose that these two breeds were introduced. It was done with a fixed purpose. The scheme for livestock improvement was originally prepared long ago and the copy of that scheme was also placed before the Advisory Committee and the decisions of the Committee are again being looked into by Government. So it is not a rolling about scheme or it was not prepared without any idea beforehand how to improve the livestock of the State.

With regard to the improvement of the livestock Government alone will not be able to improve the stock of the State. Unless the heifers to be served by these bulls are well maintained, as the Hon'ble Member has said, it would not produce any material change. Cows must be maintained properly and

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they must be mated with a good bull so as to have good issues. So the ryots should also see that the cows are well maintained and it is for that purpose, that the agricultural inspectors as well as the Veterinary Inspectors move about in rural areas and a vise them of the importance of feeding their cows on good fodder crops as well as good feeding stuffs.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Has anything resulted from such efforts?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—It cannot be achieved overnight. There must be mutual co-operation and concerted action for a number of years. We have to sterilise useless scrub bulls first. It cannot be done all at once throughout the State. Then there will be shortage of sufficient number of bulls for service in the several areas. Government is considering to introduce regulation and enforce it in a select area and watch it. Instead of introducing a regulation for compulsory castration throughout the State it is better to introduce it in a small area and then watch its progress and then extend it gradually throughout the State.

With regard to the introduction of Kangayam breeds, that type of cattle is not so well known for its milking qualities as the Ongole breed. They are intended for draught purposes and from the explanation I gave the Kangayam is not a dual purpose breed. On the other hand, the Ongole is a dual purpose breed and so the Ongole breed was introduced in our State.

Another objection is in giving of grant for keeping stud bulls for three years and stopping the same after the expiry of the period. Government is doing that for encouraging the improvement of the local breed. This grant was given for three years and Government has no objection for keeping the bull after three years but no grant will be given. There is nothing that prevents him from keeping the bull for three or four years after the period of grant is over. Government is helpind the ryot for the first three years for its maintenance and never condemn the bull if kept after three years.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I think no grant is given?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—No.

Dr. A.R. Menon.—He could collect some compensation for keeping this bull.

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Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Yes. He is expected to maintain the bull at his own cost after the period of three years for another three or four years. With regard to the grazing grounds, of course, there is a loud cry for want of grazing areas in many parts of the State. Unless land is acquired and set apart for grazing it is very difficult now to find proper grazing areas in many places. For this local people should pool their resources together and get some areas acquired and I think that that will be the best way for having more grazing grounds. If Government undertake this business the expenditure involved will be very high. For example in Narakkal there is no grazing area for the animals and the cost will be very high if Government are going to take up the work themselves by acquiring cultivated cocoanut lands and setting it for grazing. If this is to be done all over the State the cost will be enormous.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—Sir, the breeding for dual purposes is an exploded theory in the science of cattle breeding. It was only the other day that Colonel Olver, the Animal Husbandry Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, published a treatise on this subject and that was also published in the Cochin Government Gazette. There he said that it is impossible to breed for a dual purpose. You can breed for one purpose but not for dual purposes. Therefore if our Agricultural Department is still keeping that objective in mind, I must just take this opportunity to advise them or inform them that it is better to give up that dual object and to have only one object in view. As for the suitability of Ongole breed for the State although I am not an expert I have had occasion to read something about it and I have had consultations with several people who know the subject and they are all agreed that for Malabar, Cochin and Travancore the Ongole bulls are not suitable. This is the opinion of the Madras Agricultural Department also. But that is all beside the point. Whether it be Ongole or Karachi Kangayam or Hissar, let us have some bulls. Let there be something done. After the Agricultural Department has been working for the last so many years and after the scheme for cattle improvement has been in existence for so many years, there are only half a dozen bulls in some scattered centres of the State and you are spending so much money upon Agriculture. That is at once an indication that there is neither plan nor scheme in the working of the cattle improvement activities of the Agricultural department. I do not mean to press this motion because this is not a subject on which the House can go to

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a division. I am well aware of the cost involved and the difficulties involved. At the same time I would make the House understand that this is a matter which is very important and upon which both the Government and the people as well as the representatives of the people should bestow their careful attention. It is for that purpose alone that I have brought this motion before the House. I would once more emphasise that in this matter not only the Agricultural Department but the Panchayat Department also has to do something. About that no answer came from the Treasury Benches. I think the Panchayat Department can see to it that in each Panchayat area if there is no private person coming forward to keep a bull, at least the Panchayat directly should keep a bull. They can do much in this direction. With these few words, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Sir, I want to explain just a few words. Some applications from the Panchayats have been received and in the light of these applications I have recommended for increased allotment and that has been provided in the Budget.

Mr. President.—As I mentioned the other day, Government will be prepared to distribute all the available bulls in the Central Farm to the various centres of the State, provided either the Panchayat or private owners are prepared to maintain them. Government will give the bulls free. I think the Department of Agriculture will get into touch with the Panchayat Department. It would not do for the Government simply to give the bulls free. The Panchayat must try to get local contributions for the maintenance of these stud bulls. If that kind of co-operation is forthcoming all the bulls in the Central Farm will be suitably distributed throughout the whole State.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why not extend the principle to the Municipal areas also?

Mr. President.—Yes. They could be made serviceable throughout the whole State. That question should be taken up immediately.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 105.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,200 for Veterinary Hospitals by Rs. 800. That there is very little assistance to the public by the itinerating Vets*".

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Sir, it was said by the Director of Agriculture that the Veterinary Inspectors are doing their work properly and well. As to how they give the notification to the people had been placed before you during the discussions of yesterday and to-day. I do not want to go over that again. Many complaints have reached me that the people of my constituency were not able to find out whether the Veterinary Inspector came or not. To know the truth of it I sent a special messenger to the Hospital and I found that they did not know of his coming and for the last 2 years they have seen him only once. He simply says that he will be camping at Kozhinjampara, where and when it is not known. He would very well have gone to the Panchayat Office and stayed there so that people may go to him for consultation and treatment. It is to avoid this difficulty of the people that I have tabled this motion. Nobody knows where he would be or when he will be seen.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Sir, whenever the Veterinary Inspectors go on camp they go to the village office first. If they simply sit in the village office they will have no work. So I have asked them to go to the cultivators' houses who keep animals and enquire whether they require any service and give them advice with regard to feeding and with regard to the isolation of infected animals if there are any diseases in that area. He will be moving about in the village instead of sitting quite in the village office doing nothing.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—These are the things that we want him to do. But he never does that. I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 106.

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,438 for agriculture by Re. 1. To bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of giving more encouragement for the cultivation of sugarcane and cotton in Chittur Taluk*".

Mr. President, Sir, it is in the best interests of the agriculturists that I am moving this cut motion. It is a known fact that for the past so many years the agriculturists in Chittur are carrying on the stereo-typed cultivation in paddy without in the least making any attempt at replacing that by any other type of cultivation. In Chittur Taluk there are certain areas

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wherein sugar cane and cotton are being grown by more enterprising agriculturists and it has to be pointed out with greater profits to themselves. Of late there has been a tendency throughout India and Madras Presidency in particular to encourage sugar-cane cultivation and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is aiding the provinces with expert advice as well as financially. Our State has been making its own contributions to that useful body and our State takes part in its meetings and deliberations with no tangible results. The mainstay of sugarcane is an assured supply of water for the best part of the year and in Chittur where the Irrigation system is working almost satisfactorily it ought to encourage this cultivation of sugar cane. It is difficult to induce conservative people to give up paddy cultivation and take to sugar cane and hence my request to the Government to give the landholders some encouragement and inducement for this transformation. The one kind of encouragement that I would suggest to begin with, would be to reduce the land-tax on lands where sugar cane is being grown. This will not seriously affect the revenue and at the same time it will go a long way in inducing the conservative agriculturist to replace paddy by sugarcane. In a recent report published by the Minister for Agriculture with the Government of Madras, it has been stated that a great stimulus to the cultivation of this crop was given throughout the Presidency by the levy of duty on sugar and the recent reduction in the price of paddy. Conditions being similar in Cochin State as well, I only want the Government to make the gesture and encourage the growing of this more profitable and useful cultivation by reducing the tax on lands growing sugarcane. In the Madras Presidency during 1934-35 more than 40,000 acres of land had been brought under this cultivation. When the supply of water is assured by means of a good system of irrigation, it only wants some educative propaganda and encouragement from the Government to induce the people to take to this cultivation. Effective propaganda can be done by opening an experimental farm in Chittur Taluk. The same reasons apply to the cultivation of cotton also. At present I believe that it is only in a small area of Chittur Taluk that cotton is being grown on a commercial basis. The soil of Chittur Taluk is likely to encourage cotton cultivation and promises to turn that Taluk into the cotton growing centre of Cochin State provided proper facilities and sufficient encouragement are given to the cultivators. Here also I want the Government to reduce the tax on lands growing cotton to some extent to begin with. It is certainly late in the day to say anything about the

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benefits that are likely to be conferred both on the people and the Government by converting a big Taluk into a sugar-cane and cotton growing Taluks and I only want the Government to take the initiative in the matter by giving sufficient inducements to the agriculturists to grow cotton on an extensive scale. The importance of cotton can be gathered from the fact that from 6424 acres in 1921 the area of cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency has increased to 23672 acres in 1934-35. I believe, Sir, that with the natural advantages available in Chittur Taluk like supply of water and efficiency of soil, the Government will give these suggestions of mine their best considerations both towards helping the agriculturists in improving his financial lot and the State to progress on industrial lines.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Have they reduced the revenue in British India with regard to sugar-cane and cotton?

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—No.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Sir, I have explained in my opening speech about what we have done for the improvement of sugar-cane and cotton cultivation in Cochin. I have stated that the area has been increased to about 150 acres with regard to sugar cane. When we started demonstration there were only about 20 to 25 acres, and ryots are gradually extending it.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—It is not true that you have cultivated 150 acres.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—I have taken statistics and it is on that basis that I speak.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Where are they?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—It is in Eruthempathy, Varchikunnampathy, Villoni, Kozhinjampara, Kozhipara and other places.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—These are places in Chittur Taluk? (Laughter).

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—It is only very recently that I have gone there and actually seen for myself. With regard to otton also we are giving the necessary advice.

Mr. President.—Have you made any survey as to what is the possible number of acres which would come under cultivation in Chittur Taluk?

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Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—No. These areas are under the private irrigation system and in the Government irrigation system during the hot season the water is not sent through the canals. After the second crop cultivation the tanks are filled up and then the irrigation systems are repaired and no water is available for irrigation in summer for sugar-cane cultivation.

Mr. President.— Have you any idea as to how many acres can be brought under cultivation?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—A survey has not been made for the whole taluk.

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—Sir, I hope some attempt can be made in this direction.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 107.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,438 for Agriculture by Re. 1. To consider the necessity of giving manure and seeds to pattadars on credit and collecting them with the Land Revenue*".

Sir, by this cut motion I only want the Government to do what the British people are doing. The Head of the Department has said that he does not know that there exists such a custom in British parts. Therefore the only thing that I can do is to get letters from there and forward them to the Diwan. Hence I do not move the motion.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Sir, it is not possible to give this help to the pattadars on account of the difficulty of collecting the cost of manures supplied on credit. In the case of paddy seed it is given on loan after taking kaichit from the parties for returning it with interest on a due date. There used to be some defaulters every year, and the practice is that the recovery is effected through Village officers. If seed loan is extended to a very large number of persons all over the state there will be a large number of defaulters and the work of collection becomes heavy in the Revenue Department as it is effected under Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Motion No. 108.

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,438 for Agriculture by Re. 1. To urge on the*

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Government the increasing necessity of effectively controlling the prices of Agricultural produce in the State."

I just want to remind the Government of the bold step that they took in 1918 when the price of paddy was shooting up like anything. It will be within the memory of many of the Hon'ble Members of this House that Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijaya Raghava Chariyar the then Diwan of Cochin who had always a soft corner in his heart for the poor, forced the landholders to sell their paddy to the Government at about 10 as. a para while it was actually selling at Rs. 1—4—0 a para. In spite of the usual protests from the capitalistic classes the policy succeeded and effectively put a check on profiteering. In these days of hardship to the agriculturist, I want the Government to pursue a similar policy and effectively control the prices of agricultural products and save the producer from certain ruin. That Ex-Diwan of Cochin who has become an authority in matters pertaining to agriculture in a recent contribution to the 'Hindu' on 'Nazi Germany' expounds this theory of the State controlling the prices of agricultural products and says that it works wonderfully well in Hitler Germany and asks why it should not be tried in some places in India. I am only drawing the attention of the Government as to the best way of helping the agriculturist in disposing of his products of labour to the lasting benefit of either parties. At present the needy agriculturist is left to the tender mercies of the middle man and the consumer who begins to dictate terms which has driven the producer to ruin and humiliation. Cannot our Government step in and save the producer in some such way suggested by me and actually followed in progressive Germany? We are not new to the practice of controlling prices and hence this system can be again tried with results similarly satisfactory to those achieved in 1918 by the bold policy of Sir T. V. Acharya. The times are most propitious to the starting of this wonderful experiment and it is with the hope that the Government will give this aspect their best consideration that I move this cut motion.

Mr. President.—I do not think the Director can reply to this. Is it the intention of the Hon'ble Member to raise the prices or to reduce it? In 1918 the prices were going up and it had to be reduced. Is it that what you want now?

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—That is not what I want. I want to control prices to a fixed level.

Mr. President.—Do you mean to increase the prices?

Mr. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar.—Yes.

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Mr. President.—I am afraid Government cannot do anything in this matter. The Government will be very glad to get a scheme from the Hon'ble Member how it could be done.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand of Rs. 1,13,438 under Agriculture was put and carried.

2—Agriculture—Cranganur—Rs. 75.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 75/- under 2—Agriculture—Cranganur. I request the House to sanction the grant.

Demand was put and carried.

The House rose for lunch at 1 p. m. and reassembled at 2-15 p. m. with the Deputy President (M. R. Ry. A. Sankara Menon Avl., B. A. B. L.) in the Chair.

31—Scientific, etc. Departments—Rs. 1,23,359.

* **Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.**—Mr. President, Sir, I request the House may be pleased to grant an allotment of Rs. 1,23,359 under Industries and other Scientific, Etc. Departments. I do not think the President would permit me or the condition of the Industries Department is such as to warrant any special statement of policy from the Government. From the cut motions tabled on this miscellaneous allotment I am led to think that there is some misapprehension as to the work of the Department. The cut motions deal with the question of industrial policy of the Government with which the present industries department as it is constituted has nothing to do. If it is only with a view to anticipate the probable development of the industries department, I have nothing to say. The amount which I ask for is mainly intended for carrying on the conduct of vocational schools. No doubt the procedure of the Government and the want of means of bringing to light the actions of Government in any other way allows the members to table these cut motions. Unfortunately for me Sir, strictly speaking the pivot of these cut motions do not touch the department with whose care I am charged. I would therefore request the Hon'ble Members of this house not to allow the discussion to go off the track to such an extent that this cut is carried. If you do so I must say that this one rupee is being taken away from a

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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Department which has nothing to do with the conduct of the general policy of the Government.

Motion No. 109.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,150 for establishment by Re. 1. To discuss the policy adopted by the Government towards the indigenous industrial and commercial concerns in the State*".

Sir, at the very outset I wish to tell the Hon'ble Member who moved this grant that it is far from my mind to cut one pie from the allotment for this Department, because according to me this is a very useful department and my complaint would be only that more funds have not been allotted for it. But I propose the cut for a different purpose. This is the only opportunity given to us to discuss the general policy adopted by the Government towards indigenous industrial and commercial cencerns of the State.

Sir, it was with great hopes of great Commercial and industrial developments that we welcomed the present Diwan to the State. Hopes ran very high. We expected that in the course of a few years during which he would hold the reins of office the whole country would be industrialised, and that an era of prosperity would dawn upon us. But in the course of a year and a half an irrepressible optimist like me was compelled to take up a sort of pessimistic attitude towards the actions of the Government. I have in some form or other, by means of questions and cut motions drawn the attention of the House to the various aspects of this problem, the various actions which contributed to my great disappointment. I do not propose today to traverse in detail the points that I did cover before but I shall summarise them. The activities in these directions in the past 1½ years' rule of the present Diwan were many and varied. I shall try to give them in as brief a manner as possible. Accoording to me the most outstanding feature of this question is that the Government did not make any attempt, not one single attempt, to organise and tap local talents available in the State. For the proper development of industries, it was the sacred duty of the Government to see whether local talents and capital were available and whether they will not come out by showing small encouragements to them before foreign capital and talents were imported to suffocate the existing concerns in the State. This question has two aspects, one positive and the other negative. I shall straight-away deal with them.

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As regards the positive aspect I make bold to assert that our expert Diwan has not raised his little finger to organise any local industry making use of the indigenous talents in the State.

Deputy President.—You mean the Government?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Yes, Sir, the Government of Sir Shanmukham. Secondly the Government is responsible to a very great extent in preventing the growth of the existing industries by showing positive discouragements to them both directly and indirectly. It gave a real set back to the growth of indigenous concerns in the State. I shall immediately go into some of the details to illustrate this proposition.

I shall first take up the question of electrification of the State. It was announced to us with a flourish of the trumpet as it were by the Hon'ble President in his very first speech that the Government was going to take it up in right earnest. Let us see where we are now. The electrification question loomed large before this House as soon as the present Diwan took up the reins of office. This House, I think it was just one year ago i.e. on the 6th of August last year, unanimously passed a Resolution requesting the Government to take up the question of electrification in its own hands. It is an industry which is bound to grow in future and in which there is no possibility of any loss to the Government. It is an industry which is bound to give a profit to it which could be given back to the public in the shape of better amneties. In these days when every modern Government and every Municipality is trying to take up the electrification work in its own hands and keep it under its complete control, it is a sad sight to see that the Government of Sir Shanmukham who is reputed to be a great industrialist did not accept the unanimous resolution of this Council. Then Sir, if the Government could not do it, they could have induced the various Municipalities of the State to take it up themselves by giving them small loans and other encouragements and expert advice, which the Diwan himself is in a position to give. That also was not done. Then Sir, the next best thing was to call together some of the leading men of the place and induce them to form companies and give them the necessary help to do it themselves. That also was not done. There was at that time an electric company which was alive and kicking in Trichur but which could not proceed with its work because of the pendancy of some schemes which the Government had at that time in mind. The then Government advised the Trichur Electric

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Corporation to stop work pending Consideration of their schemes. Government of Sir Shanmukam could easily have helped them and made them do the work. Knowing fully well the existence of such a Company there, the first help that the Government gave to that Company was to invite new applications for fresh licenses for Trichur! Sir, there was absolutely no necessity for the Government to call for applications for any license for the electrification of Trichur so long as there existed one there. Until the license of that Company was cancelled the Government had no business to call for fresh applications. But the Government did it. This was the first encouragement to a local concern! Then that company was told that their license was an old one and that they should apply for an amendment of their license giving better advantages to the public on the lines of the new electrification scheme of the Government. That company agreed to do that although it is not bound under law to do it, and made an application for an amended license. It can proceed with its work of collection of shares only after getting this license and issuing a fresh prospectus. Otherwise it would be a fraud upon the public if they had tried to collect shares under the old license after applying for an amended license. That license was held up indefinitely and without any reason and they were found fault with for not collecting shares and when, with great difficulty, they managed to collect shares they were told like the story of the wolf and the lamb that their license was cancelled? That was the treatment meted out to an indigenous Company. There is also a negative side to this. All possible encouragement by the Government was given to a rival company. The Government became a big share holder in it and vetoed the unanimous resolution of the Trichur municipal council to take shares in the Trichur concern. This is the first instance.

Then Sir, the second instance is the treatment meted out to the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills. That Company was in existence for the last 26 years giving work to about 1500 men of the State. Its working may not be ideal. I make it definitely clear that I am not standing here to defend that Company. My object is not to defend all its actions but only to censure the attitude taken up by the Government towards it. It may be that Company was not giving dividend for some time but it was certainly giving food at least to 1500 families in the State. It was managed by a firm of Managing Agents which was probably eating up a very substantial percentage of the profits like its compeers. This Company had borrowed 4 lakhs of rupees

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from the Government. It was being paid back-in instalments of Rs. 4200 a month. They wanted to change one of the engines by making an investment of Rs. 75000/- which will enable them to effect a substantial saving every year. They asked the Government to suspend the payment for twelve months so that they may replace the old machinery. That application was rejected. The first hit to that company was given even before that. That was in the speech delivered by the Diwan, when the foundationstone of the Cochin Power and Light Corporation was laid. Till then there was only one Company managed by managing Agents in Cochin. He charged Sitarams like the man in the story who hid his leg in the sand and found fault with persons suffering from Elephantasis. Sir let us see what happened subsequently. The Diwan refused his sanction to this modest request. That this order was most unreasonable, to use only the mildest term possible, can be seen from the fact that the next day the Government refused to suspend the payment of the instalments, that Company was able to raise three lakhs of rupees on the same security from a foreign company with more favourable terms than those given by the Government. That is sure proof, that is the sure test, of the solvency of that Company and of the great injustice done by Government to local effort. I say that even if there were faults, in the Sitarams the Government ought not to have shown this vindictive spirit. I heard the concluding speech from the Chair after the general discussion of the budget. It would appear from that that the Diwan had very little faith in our ability to manage Companies. I can only tell him that there is little truth in what he says. I can admit it for the sake of argument. But really we are not so bad as he thinks. We can still do great things if only we are properly organised and guided and our disappointment is that we did not get the guidance and help which we expected to get from a man of the position of the Diwan. Not only that we were denied these helps and guidance but positive discouragements were shown to us which ultimately gave a set back to the indigenous industries of the State. The Government condemned the Sitaram Company on the ground that its managing agents were eating up the whole profits. You are aware that there is a general movement against the managing agency system. There is a Bill now pending in the Legislative Assembly to do away with the mischievous effects of this managing agency system prevailing in India. It has been abolished long ago in England by a statute. The Government of India is attempting to do

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the same here also. It was at such a time when such steps are taken outside our State that our Government thought of importing two foreign companies, I deliberately call them foreign, with all the evils of the managing agency system. Is this not a wanton hit against the indigenous concerns of the State. A Government which could not give a suspension of payment of a loan for twelve months involving a sum of Rs. 75000 takes shares to the tune of 1½ lakhs of rupees in an foreign concern. The Cochin Textiles Ltd where there is an irremovable managing agency which gets very high remuneration and pay, which would ultimately eat away the major portion of the profits of the Company. I shall read from the prospectus of that Company the provision made for the remuneration of the managing Agents. "The Managing agents shall receive 10 per cent of the profits of the Company, after deducting interest and working expenses, but not depreciation or any reserve fund or special funds." There is no such provision for the Sitaram Company. Then Sir, the second "also an allowance of 1000 rupees per mensem and thirdly one per cent on all purchases of cotton and stores."

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—The Sitaram does not get that.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Then the next "during the construction of the Mill 2½ per cent on all the capital expenditure of the Company". This also the Sitarams has not taken. It is in a concern where the managing agency is given such big concessions that the Government has thought fit to put the tax payers money to the extent of 1½ lakhs of rupees. When he condemns an indigenous concern like the Sitarams the whole business of the other Company is entrusted to a small Limited liability company, with a nominal capital Messrs. Ramal & Co., whose real financial position the Government is not prepared to disclose to us. Let us also see what is the control which the Government exercises over that Company. There is only one Government Director out of a directorate of 7 and the Superintendent of Trade School, Trichur, is that Director. What can he do there as against so many big personages. There is only one gentleman through whom you propose to safeguard the interests of your money. You have taken 25 per cent of the shares in that Company. Let us see what the other Governments are doing in similar cases. The Company which is started for the electrification of the State has also a similar managing agency enjoying similar concessions. The Mysore

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Government has very recently started a good number of Industrial concerns and let us see what precaution they take to safeguard the interests of their concerns. Let us take the case of the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd. It is one of the companies with a share capital of 25 lakhs. The Mysore Government has taken 10 per cent of the shares. Our Government has taken 25 per cent of the shares in the Cochin Textiles Ltd. Let us see what safeguards the Mysore Government is taking for the control of the concern as the custodian of the tax-payer's money. That is a very fine expression used by our Diwan President and I cannot resist the temptation of using it. Paragraph 11 of the prospectus says "the company will be under the management of a Board of Directors'. Not a managing Agency. "It will consist of 9 members of whom three including the Chairman will be nominated by the Government of Mysore. The appointment of the General Manager and the Secretary of the Board will be subject to the approval of the Government". Then there is the other company, viz., the Mysore Spun Silk Mills with a share capital of 10 lakhs, of which the Government has taken 10 per cent and let us see what provision the Government makes for the protection of its interests. There is also no managing agency system there. In paragraph 4 of the prospectus it says that the Board of Directors will consist of 8 members of whom three including the Chairman will be nominated by the Government of Mysore. The appointment of the Manager will be subject to the approval of the Government and they will also have the right to inspect the accounts of the Company by their officer. These are the powers which the Mysore Government exercises in a Company of their own place and consisting of their own men. It was only yesterday that I read a prospectus in the Hindu of the Jaipur Sugar Company where also there is no managing agency system. The Chairman of the Board is the Jaipore Maharaja himself, who will be the permanent Chairman of the Board of Directors. These are the precautions which other Governments are taking. The point that I wish to emphasise is that a Government which condemns local institutions and encourages foreign concerns which are run on most reactionary lines and in most objectionable manner from the modern stand point, that government, that "custodian of the Tax-payers money," does not secure the safeguards which other Governments, owning a less per centage of shares, take for the security of their investments.

Sir, if things are allowed to go on at this rate, and in this

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fashion the future prospect of our industries is very gloomy indeed. I shall, before I sit down, point out one more instance. It was with a definite object that I asked some questions about the floating of the 3½ per cent. Loan. The policy pursued by the Government is one which, if not taken note of at the proper time and properly checked, will work ruin to the State.

Deputy President.—How can the Hon'ble member bring that subject into this cut motion ?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My cut motion relates to commerce also.

When this loan was floated the claims of local banks were not taken into consideration at all. When the previous loan of 75 lakhs was floated, they were allowed to receive the money on behalf of the Government thus enabling them to earn a small commission of 1/16 per cent. Even this was denied to our local banks now. If the loan was floated in Cochin State by the Government directly our people would have subscribed the whole of it (Hear, hear). Out of 30 lakhs of rupees raised, only 10 lakhs were open for subscription to the public. In spite of the short notice to the public of Cochin, they subscribed more than 11 lakhs, and what happened? Even this amount was not allotted to them in full. They were given only 4 and odd lakhs. With what result? So much money as represent the interest on the 25 and odd lakhs will be drained out from year to year from our country in the same way as these foreign companies carry away in the shape of profits every year. I am not always against the importation of foreign capital. But that should be done only when there is no local capital avialable. You may see mills here and there humming with life and with smokes coming from their chimneys all over the State, but as sure as anything you will find that all of us will be reduced, in the course of a few years, to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water. That will be the ultimate result, if things are allowed to go on like this.

It is only to bring to the notice of the House the seriousness of the situation to which we are driven from day to day by our Government that I move this cut motion. Since I understand that there are other members who wish to speak on this subject and since I have already taken up a lot of time of this House, I do not propose to continue my speech any further.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—We would like to hear the Government side.

Deputy President.—Everything has been made clear by the Government during the time of questions and answers. If any Hon'ble members wishes to speak, he can do so now.

Dr. A. R. Menon—We claim a right of reply to them. There is no meaning in allowing them the last chance and say what they like. We would like to meet their points.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—This is a question which has been discussed thread bare on the floor of this House and as the Hon'ble the mover himself said, he has summarised what is brought out in connection with the questions and answers. I do not think that there is anything more to add. If Hon'ble Members who are going to speak have anything more to add to what has been said by the Hon'ble mover, then it would be proper for the Government to reply to them. I cannot add anything at this stage.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You want a few more charges added to that?

Deputy President.—The Hon'ble Member on the Treasury Bench says that the point is clear so far as the Government is concered. The Mover has given only a summary of what has been already discussed. If any new points are raised then the Government will reply to them.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—Mr. President, Sir, after listening to the speech of the Diwan President, Wednesday last week, it is with some diffidence that I rise to speak on this motion. Criticisms on administrative measures are taken as personal attacks. (Hear, hear). That is indeed very sad. Nothing is farther from my mind than to wound the personal feelings of others. The policy of the present Government in attributing the failures of Tanneries, Potteries, Vaniampara Rubber Company, Ltd., etc., to the mistake committed by their predecessors in Office in depending upon one or two men who pose as industrial experts is indeed very deplorable. I do not care to see if the cap suits me; but I may assure this Government that the mistake of their predecessors if any lay in acting just in the other way. The relationship that existed between me and the then Diwan was not in any way different from the relationship that is supposed to exist between the present Diwan and myself. Yet the then Diwan just to satisfy the public consulted my opinion and as the files will show, I vehemently opposed the idea

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of Government playing the part they did in the matter of the Tanneries; in the matter of the Potteries a large number of safeguards were suggested by me, but none of them was heeded; and in the matter of the Vaniampara Rubber Company I had absolutely nothing to do with it in the initial stage. It was only very recently, when the position of the Company was very critical, that I was invited to join the directorate. Out of love for Swadeshi enterprises, I joined it and immediately after I studied its affairs, the first thing that I did was to advise the Company to entrust its affairs to the Government. It was at my suggestion that a loan was taken on the personal responsibility of myself and the other Directors and the concern kept alive till the negotiations were completed and the estates handed over to the Government. I only warn the Government that with a wrong diagnosis the remedy can only prove a failure. I may assure the Government that they will never commit the mistake of listening to the advice of non-officials. It is therefore no good finding fault with their predecessors and alleging that all the mistakes are due to their having confided in the non-officials.

Another policy of the Government, judged from the speech of the Diwan that I referred to, is not conducive to the growth of Swadeshi enterprises. Industrial concerns by whomsoever it is started and managed must of course be encouraged by Government, but without running very serious risks to the finances of the Government and without deteriment to or crying down of the local enterprises. The Sitaram Mills, whatever its fault may be, has been feeding about 1,500 families in the State for the last 25 years. When our beloved Maharaja visited the Mills first as Elaya Raja and then as the Maharaja the spontaneous and noble feeling that His Highness gave expression to was "How many thousands of poor families are being fed".

I have heard of "*Kundotty Nyayam*" but it was only Wednesday last week that I actually witnessed it in a modified form on the floor of this House. A and B standing on the road are talking to each other. C, who had applied to A for some help which was refused was passing by. B remarked to A "it was very unfortunate that you didn't offer the help which C sought of you." A immediately says, "he is an unreliable fellow, he is a spend-thrift, he is an impudent beggar and he does not deserve any help." Sir this was what actually happened last Wednesday. I never said a word about the Sitaram Mills, nor about the help sought of the Government, nor about the refusal of the Government. If I had any indication that some sympathiser of Sitaram were going to plead on the floor of this House, I would

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have dissuaded him from doing so, for, in the first place, Sitaram does not need any such help and in the second place, I am fully positive that it will serve absolutely no purpose. I do not however wish to reply in detail to the various onslaughts made here because I sincerely believe that the floor of this House is not the proper place to do so (hear, hear), but I may take this opportunity to inform this House that even for the current year the result of the working of the Sitaram Mills may give a happy disappointment to the Government. As the Finance Member is aware, all the amount with interest and compound interest outstanding to the Government has been fully cleared. The turbine has been purchased and is in course of correction and on the Vijaya Dasami day we hope the turbine will be in running order. I dwelt at this point at some length because the Government policy to cry down local enterprises on the floor of this house, for the fault of this or that member even if that member happens to have something to do with that concern is highly deplorable. We are subjects of the soil. That is what 'Praja' indicates and when the subjects go astray the punishment meted out to them must only be corrective and not crushing. If the Head of the State cannot resist the temptation to return the kick of the baby, I can only say that it is time that he relinquishes the position of mother which he holds. (Hear, hear).

* **Dr. A. R. Menon.**—Sir, I wish to support this motion brought forward by my friend the Hon'ble Member for Oorakam and he has presented the subject in a very lucid manner to this House. I believe Sir, this question has occupied more than half the time of this Council during this budget session. It is easy to conceive why the industrial question has taken such a large portion of the time. The Diwan in one of his speeches is reported to have said that the days of Lawyers are over and that great commercial Magnates are come to rescue humanity. The days of the Lawyer will never be over in this country. If anyone has welded together the component parts of our people and instilled into them a kind of political instinct and political knowledge and political activity, it is the lawyer of India. The lawyer made this land what it is and the lawyer shall never be replaced by the mere commercial man. Sir, the instinct of commercialism is absolutely different from those demanded of a statesman. What is a commercial man? A commercial man is a man who has the capacity, the aptitude, the tendency and the instinct to take advantages of those who

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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are more foolish or less able than him. And what is the element that constitute a Statesman? That element is to see that those who are weak, those who are unprotected, those who are even foolish, those who are not in a position to look after their interests, should receive the first consideration at the hands of the Statesman. Therefore you see there is a divergence. The statesman and the business politician are standing as apart as the two poles are. Therefore I pray to God that there shall never be a commercial administration in this land. The moment the commercial man gets hold of the administration, our socialist friends who are representing the masses will be a thousand times worse than the administration run by the lawyer. Therefore 1 am not prepared to concede the point that commercial men are heaven-born administrators. On the other hand they are unfit to be administrators, because as I said their instincts are different.

Sir, it is interesting to note the difference of treatment meted out in a general way to the two indigenous companies and two companies which have come or about to come or contemplating to come. I will take first the Sitaram Company. This company was running for a very long time. I may tell you at the very outset that I am in a little way associated with the Company not as a commercial man but as a public man. Holding some place in the public life of that town when the Directors approached me to join them I did join them not as a commercial man but as a public man thinking that I would be able to do some service to an industrial concern which feeds more than 1000 souls in a population of 50 thousand. Is it a small thing? Do you think that it is a small thing, gentlemen? That concern which feeds 4000 to 5000 human beings, should it not receive at least a moral support from the Government. What is this Government, if it does not lend a moral support. Instead of lending that moral support, everything that could be done to smash the fair name of the Company, to demolish its very foundation, has been done here (hear, hear). People say, your tongue is not sweet, your voice is harsh, you are hooting. Have I not a right to hoot and to screech when these things are being done. It is only when you give us cause to hoot, we hoot. When you do not give the cause to hoot, we shall not do so. Let that lesson be understood by both the sides. Not only that. When an application was made for the suspension of payment for one year so that they can make use of the money to purchase certain machinery which in the opinion of the Directors would improve the business to a very considerable extent, the

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Government refused it. Now I have no complaint against the Government in saying that we are not prepared to give you time. You may be satisfied with the security, you may not be satisfied with the security or after being satisfied with the security you may be disinclined to give. We do not quarrel with it. But our quarrel is to the adding of insult to injury. What business have any of you, the members of the Government, to pry into the working of the company and expose openly and publicly the affairs of that Company? Though I am not a lawyer, Sir, my common sense suggests that there is a legal case against you for damages. *(At this stage Mr. Thomas Manjuran interrupted).* What is it that you said there? I welcome interruptions.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I asked why was not the action of the Government challenged thereby.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We challenge the Government again to show us the stability of the Chandrie and Company. How do you know that Chandrie and Company is in a position to carry on this work. Government answers that "we are satisfied that their financial position is sound. We are satisfied that of all the applications Chandrie alone satisfied the required conditions and therefore the contract was given to Chandrie". I ask the House whether that was not the statement made on the floor of this House. That is the correct answer. It is not the business of the Diwan or any member of the Government either to answer or for any non-official member to ask about the inner working of the Company. I concede that point. If you do not, I concede. If what I said is true, what business have you to come forward and say that they have not declared any dividend, that the managing agents are swindling the shareholders and that they are swallowing the whole profits. What business have you to say that? On the other hand the answer should be that the Government are not satisfied and that the Government could not give the concession for various reasons. What the reasons are the Government are not prepared to answer. That is the proper procedure. You did not do it. That shows the anxiety of the Government to expose the working of one Company and also the anxiety to hide the working of the other Company.

Now, Sir, the same things apply to the Trichur Electric Corporation. Suppose the Trichur Electric Corporation committed a mistake. Cannot the Government ask them to rectify the mistake? You could have asked them 'look here,

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you have not fulfilled these conditions. You being a new Company, a company run by the people of Trichur, we will make that concession in your case. Rectify the mistake immediately and re-submit within 24 hours'. I can understand that attitude. Tell plainly 'we are against you'. But don't try to justify an attitude which cannot be justified by any means.

Therefore we draw this inference that the Government think or their motion indicates that they think that they cannot place any reliance in the capacity, integrity or honesty or business ability of the people of this State and therefore Government are constrained to call in help from those outside. It has been remarked, Sir, in one of the speeches by the Diwan here that he refused to make any differentiation between Cochin people and people coming from foreign parts. I quite concede that point. By extending that analogy all of us belong to the British Empire and there should not be any barter between Great Britain and India. I have heard speeches even in the Legislative Assembly taking the Government to task for having given some contract to a British firm in preference to the Tatas. That does not indicate a feeling of unity but only indicates India first and then the British Empire. Similarly we must consider our own people in the State first and then other parts of India. Then comes the whole of the British Empire. Therefore the argument that the Diwan does not make a difference between Cochin State and the rest of India is an argument which does not hold water and which certainly has not been consistently supported by the Diwan himself when he was a public man doing work in Madras and in the Council.

Sir, I do not want to dilate upon this subject. This attitude on the part of the Government is creating unnecessary intense feelings. It may be that that feeling is not expressively stated in this House for various reasons, but these actions are creating feelings of intense annoyance to the people. All these things are being done by thoughtless action, I do not say deliberate action, on the part of the Government in giving a seeming encouragement to the foreign companies and seeming discouragement to the indigenous companies. The Government refused the municipality to take shares in the Trichur electric corporation, took shares in the other company. The Government which refused to give the permission to suspend payment for one year took shares worth about 1¼ lakhs in the other rival company. If you like to give preference to one company, let it not be after killing the existing company. It is not necessary to build a superstructure that

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the old foundation should be destroyed. Let it not be on the ashes of the old one which is the only company in the State worth the name of an industrial concern. The Government think that the people of Trichur are unable to run an electric company. I say the people of Trichur, especially the Christian Community, is occupying a position like that of the Parsis in Bombay. They are running a number of companies. They are the best businessmen you can find in the whole of South India. Whatever you may think of the Hindus of the State, the Christian population of the State are running hundreds of mills of various calibre and quality. Do you mean to say that they are unable to run a petty electric company? Sir, from all these things we are constrained to come to the conclusion that the Government are doing their very best to discourage—I am entitled to draw that inference—indigenous concerns and to organise foreign concerns at the expense of our own people.

* **Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.**—Mr. President, Sir, I must excuse myself from restating what has been said from the Chair in the capacity of the Diwan, on different occasions, during the budget session of the Legislative Council. The industrial policy of the Government of Cochin as discovered in many of the recent administrative acts had come in for a lot of adverse criticisms, at question time, during the general discussion on the budget estimates and in the form of several cut motions on several demands. On all these occasions, the case of Government was very effectively stated by the Leader of the House and by the Diwan himself. And as I said, I must excuse myself from repeating again what has been said in very effective terms. I do not know whether it is significant, that I find the general apathy among the non-official members of this House in discussing these cut motions. I have been looking round as far as I could to manage it from this distance. There seems to be a certain amount of isolation. I do not know what the Hon'ble members might have added, their own convictions, their own votes, either in support or in denunciation of this cut motion. I do not, Sir, wish to enter into a discussion of the three specific administrative actions on which the Government have been criticised, viz., the action taken by the Government in respect of the refusal to give further financial aid to the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, the cancellation of the license of the Trichur Electric Corporation and thirdly the aid given to the Cochin Textiles at

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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Pudukad. Two of the general charges which were repeated by some members of this House and which were strongly and, in my opinion, effectively repudiated by the Diwan were, in the first place, that the Government sought to suppress the indigenous industrial enterprises and in the second place that they are anxious to invite foreign capital. And in the weight of discussion, may I add in the heat of discussion, many bogies were conjured up of a probable British Indian invasion of Cochin by foreign capitalists, of people being shadowed by the Police and so on and all the subjects to have followed in the weight of this struggle and I have always felt as an individual that I would rather go without electricity, without Sitarams' and without the Textiles. But Sir, there are one or two specific instances whether expressly stated by the Hon'ble Members or tacitly assumed by them which I must repudiate. The one was with regard to the Textiles that they have taken up a very large proportion of the shares without effectively taking steps to secure the interests of the taxpayers concerned. And the hon'ble member for Oorakam, it appeared to me, — I talk subject to correction—reduced his arguments almost to arithmetic by saying that one-fourth of the shares were taken by the Government while one-seventh of the directorate was that all expected by them.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar—That is only one of the issues.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—And he referred to the cases of certain industrial adventures in which the neighbouring Government of Mysore had taken similar proportion of shares with a large hand in the directorate. Sir, I have some knowledge of Mysore and also about the Industrial policy that is followed in Mysore. There is a great difference between the policy of the Mysore Government and other Indian administrations. The Mysore Government have for several years been actually engaged in state ownership of industrial enterprises whereas, Cochin and other Indian States have stood in the background and as far as possible tried to encourage private enterprises. The State-ownership of Industrial concerns has been the policy of the Mysore Government as will be borne out by the Badravathi Works and so many other concerns of a similar nature, whereas here the real policy has been not to take a direct share in the actual running of the institutions. Where they have departed, as was pointed out by the Diwan President the other day as in the case of Potteries and Tanneries, the

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result was not very hopeful. That is why the Government did not stipulate that they should have on the directorate a proportion which they were entitled to if they were themselves managing the concerns as in Mysore. I do not wish to be drawn into a discussion as to the merits or the demerits or with the question of managing agency.

Then there was the further question, rather, further criticism that Government did not actively encourage the indigenous enterprises, but actually suffocated such enterprises that existed in the State. I use the word 'suffocated' borrowed from the speech of the hon'ble member for Oorakam. I think the Diwan has given at length the reasons which induced the Government in witholding from further financial support to the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills. If I may touch myself, my position, for the information of the house I say, I am also a share-holder and I have as much interest in the Sitarams as anybody else. The Diwan has distinctly stated that Government did not feel the confidence of the Company which would warrant a further financial support from the exchequer. The Hon'ble Members are entitled to point out the question of the Company's financial stability and the Government on the other hand said distinctly that they did not feel confidence in the position of the company which they feel, and there is a radical difference of opinion.

Sir, I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by entering into a further discussion because, as the Hon'ble Members for Trichur and for Pallipuram had pointed out, I think, the discussions of prospectuses and balance-sheets of private enterprises should be completely eschewed from discussion and I think the Diwan himself has pointed out that no question should be asked with regard to the interests of the share-holders themselves. And the Hon'ble members who have spoken so eloquently in support of the financial position of the company have, I think, personal sympathy. But I must refuse, Sir to be drawn into a further discussion about the status or of the future of that Company. The Government had tried their best to explain their position. The Hon'ble members do not feel convinced. The only question is whether any further speech from the Treasury benches in support of the action of the Government is likely to improve the situation.

I do not think that at this end of discussion any further statement of the facts can convince the Hon'ble members, if they had not already been convinced.

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Then came the question in a quite incidental manner, about the floatation of a loan. The discussion was considered to be proper on the ground that the cut motion actually belongs both to Industry and Commerce and the said loan must of course be for some industrial and commercial purpose. I do not question that. This again has been the subject-matter of a very heated debate. It seemed to have effect of gradual heat. But it has shed very little light. Now to consider the main point as it were, the real thing of the situation is that an under-writing commission has been paid and the local banks were not entrusted with the under-writing.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—They were not given a chance, that is our complaint.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—With regard to the first point that under-writing commission was given. As pointed by the Diwan, the other day, the Cochin Government has not been very long in the share market. It is incumbent on the Cochin Government to take such precautions as were necessary for the success of the loan in going to the loan market. Whether the Government had reasonable grounds or having that assurance in anticipation which they now possess is a question which it debatable. But the very fact that Government felt that it will be safer, in the interests of the loan and the prestige of the Government in the loan market, to entrust the work to a firm of under-writers certainly it does not come in for criticism. It was pointed out that other Governments in India have done, and continued to do it. It was pointed out that the British Government has been doing it actually at times, and has paid an under-writing commission of 3 per cent. Still the question arises that the Cochin Government once did it without this under-writing commission. Still in spite of these facts, the Hon'ble member keeps on asking whether the Government anticipated this issue even before the loan was floated. I can only say that a reasonable measure of precaution is very essential in dealing with the financial position of the Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On a point of information, let me know whether the Government had any anxiety that if they raise a loan, it will be a failure?

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—The Government felt that it was problematic, that there may be some difficulties. If the Government felt that they would not get the loan, they would not have gone into the loan market. They felt it was not proper to imperil the prestige of the Government, the credit of the

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Government, by going into the open market without any technical assistance from a firm of under-writers.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—On a point of information, was the Finance Member's opinion taken on that point. Had he any difficulty in raising the first loan? Did he take any technical advice that time?

Mr. President.—We are discussing a policy. That is a matter of detail.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—Secondly sir, there is a question with regard to the question of under-writing with the local Banks. Sir, Government have already been taken very severely to task for speaking not very favourably about the local Firms. May I hope to be excused, Sir, if I refuse to enter into discussion on the capacity of the Local Banks in this matter.

Mr. P. Rama Menon.—Your knowledge is limited and our knowledge is also very limited.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—I must refuse to enter into a further discussion. For one thing, we are unnecessarily wasting the time of the house and secondly we have exhaustively discussed it. I should say respectfully that the materials of this discussion have come out, as I pointed out in the beginning, in several ways and shapes and effectively discussed and answered in the course of the discussion. I would therefore not try to tire the patience of this house, by attempting any further defence of the Government and I would again remind the Hon'ble member for Oorakam that this particular cut motion has nothing to do with the Industries department.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech by way of reply. I do not think that any further observation from me is called for in the light of the discussion we had, except on one point. I never raised the question of the under-writing commission in my opening speech. I spoke only about the receiving commission. As regards the under-writing commission, my position is that there was no necessity to give any underwriting commission at all. Our Government was able to raise a loan 75 lakhs before without giving any under-writing commission. Sir, I do not propose to speak any further on this subject. As the Hon'ble member for Education said, it has been dead and buried safely. I do not propose to disturb the peace of the grave. If what we have said will not convince the Government, I do

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not think that a vote of this house will be able to secure that. I therefore, beg leave of the house to withdraw this motion.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 110.

Mr. C. P. Lonappan.— "*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,707 for Industries Department by Re. 1. To impress upon the Government the need for removing the Industries section from the control of the Director of Public Instruction and placing it under a separate departmental head for the more efficient development of Industries in the State.*"

* സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽനിന്ന് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിനെ വേർതിരിച്ച് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുമേലധികാരിയുടെ കീഴിലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തെ ഈ സഭ മുൻപാകെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ പ്രശ്നം നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു വളരെ അധികം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഇതിനു പരിഹാരമായി എല്ലാ പരിഷ്കൃതഗവണ്മെണ്ടുകളും കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗം വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ, മൈസൂർ മുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടുകളും വ്യവസായപോഷണത്തിൽ പല പരിശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ വളരെ പുരോഗതിയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നില വളരെ മന്ദഗതിയിലാണ്. ഇതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ മേലന്വേഷണം ഒരു പ്രത്യേക മേലധ്യക്ഷന്റെ കീഴിലാക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. മിൽ വ്യവസായത്തിനും മറ്റു വ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപകരിക്കുന്ന അനവധി സാധനങ്ങളും നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്ക് അതിനു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നതിനു തക്ക വൈദഗ്ധ്യമുള്ള ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നത്. അയതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലധ്യക്ഷന്റെ വകുപ്പിൽനിന്നു വേർതിരിച്ച് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വകുപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണെനിക്കിവിടെ പറയാനുള്ളത്.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—Sir I beg leave to oppose this motion as strongly as possible and I have several reasons for doing so. In the first place, for the efficient working of the two departments, it is absolutely essential and necessary that the two departments must be amalgamated and must be under

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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the guidance of one departmental head, as in the case of Public Health & Panchayat Departments. We find there in the amalgamated departments efficient working of these two departments (hear, hear) and in order that all the objects and reasons of the inauguration of this department may be secured, may be brought into full result, it may be put under one able head. My second reason, and a very important one, is, that we have a very able Head in this Department now. The able advocacy of the Hon'ble member for Education on the industrial policy of the State has lead us to believe that he is better fitted for industrial education also. I am sure, he impressed us more as an industrialist than as an educationist when he answered the cut motion. Under the able guidance of such an industrialist as the hon'ble member for education, I do not see any the slightest reason for the bifurcation of this department. Therefore, I oppose this motion.

* **Dr. A. R. Menon.**—I also rise to oppose this motion. I am surprised that there has been no machinery to manufacture 20 or 24 cut motions of the very same type for the separation of these two departments, as I noticed on a former occasion. In the first place, there is no industry here to be looked after by a separate department. What little industry we had is going to the west. And therefore we should be creating a department by this separation which is to create a new post. It is not fair to utilise public funds like this. There is no industry worth the name here. If we want anything it must be done by people from outside. Therefore, even if you want to appoint an industrial Head, it should not be from Cochin State but it should be from a country where people are born industrialists. Here we are not even to be trained as industrialists. There are countries where everybody is a born industrialist. If you want a separate head of the Department that head of the department should be from a country where all are born industrialists. Then I will support the motion for the person. But now I will oppose it.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—Sir, It is very difficult to discuss this question. In the first place where there are few industries, (hear, hear) it may be possible to combine the two departments. On the other hand, it may be argued that the industries are not growing, because of this amalgamation. Now this question has been agitating the public mind particularly of commercial men for some time. This forms one

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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of the points of reference to the special Advisory Committee of this house. It was discussed and as a result of the discussion the Director of Public Instruction was asked to draw a scheme for the re-organisation, primarily of industrial education and secondly, discussing the advisability of constituting a separate department of Industries. That report submitted by the Director is under the consideration of the Government and orders have not yet been passed on it. As such it would be very inexpedient to focuss discussion or to invite the house for a final division on this question. I would further like to point out that if there is to be a separate head, it must be the Director of Industries and Commerce. The question of the possibility of a future Commerce Department with a view to collect commercial intelligence, etc., is now engaging the attention of the Government. I hope all these facts will be considered before a final decision is taken on the report of the Director of Public Instruction. As such, I do not think it will be proper for the Government to precipitate a decision on this question. Government keep an open mind. They are neither for nor against the amalgamation or separation and they are prepared to take a radical tune of this discussion whether it is debated here or there, they are bound by the merits of the case. It will be open to the members of this house who serve on the committee to bring to the pointed notice of the Government any further points which the Government will have to consider before final orders are passed on the report of the Director.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. പി. ലോനപ്പൻ.— സർ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസായ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മെമ്പർക്ക് കാര്യപ്രാപ്തിയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു കൊണ്ടല്ല ഞാൻ ഇതു് സെപ്പറേറാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൽതന്നെ ധാരാളം ജോലിയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണു് ഇതു പ്രത്യേകമാക്കിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഇതു പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 111.

Mr. C. P. Lonappan.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,707 for Industries department by Re. 1. The urge upon the Government the need for appointing the necessary staff attached to the Industrial section for collecting statistical informations relating to the Commerce and Industries of the State.*"

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സർ, സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് കലക്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊണ്ടുവടക്കാർക്കു വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ് എന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞ സെഷനിൽ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു അതിനുവേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഇതുവരെ ഒന്നും ചെയ്തുകണ്ടില്ല. ഇതു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതു ഉടൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

Rao Sahib I. N. Menon.—As the Hon'ble Member himself is a member of the Committee, he very well knows all the doings of the Committee as myself. The original idea to institute a separate Department of Statistics was found to be impracticable; because the results would be not commensurate with the expenditure involved. It was decided that the question may be allowed to wait till the Government arrived at a decision on the formation of a separate Industries and Commerce Department. I may assure the Hon'ble Members that this question is made to wait on the decision of the Government as to the institution of a separate Department of Commerce and Industry and it will be placed again before the Advisory Committee. I think the member would have, as a member, an opportunity to discuss this.

Mr. C. P. Lonappan.—I beg leave of the house to withdraw the motion, in view of the circumstances explained.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 112.

Miss G. M. D'Souza.— "*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,08,349 for Industries Department by Re. 1. To bring to the notice of the Government the great hardship felt by those engaged in coir industry in Cochin Kanayannur and Cranganore Taluqes.*"

Sir, in these parts the making of coir, coir-yarn rope and coir mats are important industries. But owing to the economic depression this staple industry has been very badly hit. Unless the Government render substantial financial help either in the shape of bounties or at least as loans for small rates of interest and repayable in small instalments, the industry may eventually die out resulting in greater unemployment and the consequent distress and starvation.

So I request the Government to consider this matter and help the coir industry.

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* **Dr. A. R. Menon.**—Sir, I rise to second this motion and in doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the house that the people in the sea-board areas in the State very much depend upon the cocoa-nut industry and the subsidiary industries. This is an industry in which almost all the people, 90 or 95 per cent of the people, are directly or indirectly connected and that unless something is done by the Government to keep up this industry, there will be greater trouble in future. That they require financial help has been stated here. In what form or shape must be decided by the Government—loans repayable in small instalments or some co-operative arrangement. It is a matter for the Government to decide. They are in need of help is a real fact. If anybody passes through those areas, they will find that almost everyone depends upon this industry and anything that is done to help them will be welcome. It will also be in the interests of the Government that some substantial help in some form or other be given them so as to keep up this industry which is vital to the existence of a large population in the sea-board area. I do not think, I can impress this point effectively or more strongly upon the Government. Government will understand and appreciate this important point and will try to do their level best to render succour.

* മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.— സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു വലിയൊരു ചിലവു വരാത്തവിധം വ്യവസായത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനു രൂപാ ചിലവുചെയ്തു പഞ്ഞി വ്യവസായത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ എളുപ്പമായ രീതിയിലും നിസ്സാരചിലവിലും പോഷിപ്പിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായമാണു കയറുവ്യവസായം. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഉപക്ഷേപകത്താവു് പറയുന്നമാതിരി കൊച്ചീ കണയന്നൂർ താലൂക്കിലും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും ഈ കൈത്തൊഴിൽശാല തുടങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതുമാണ്. രണ്ടായിരമോ മൂവ്വായിരമോ രൂപായുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഒരു കമ്പനി തുടങ്ങാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇങ്ങിനെ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു കമ്പനികൾ കൊച്ചീ കണയന്നൂരും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരും തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയത്തെ എതുക്കാതേയും പ്രതിഷേധിക്കാതേയും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർമാരിൽ പലരും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുതരണമെന്നു പലപ്പോഴും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. പക്ഷെ അ

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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തൊക്കെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. കുട്ടി— സർ, നാട്ടിൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന അനേകായിരം സാധുക്കൾക്കു കഴിവനുസരിച്ചുള്ള തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു ബോധം ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റു വെളിവാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു മനസ്ഥിതി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനുണ്ടായിക്കാണുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. കയർ വ്യവസായംകൊണ്ട് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അനേകംപേർ ജീവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്നറിയാം. ഈ സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇവിടെ ശരിയായ മാർക്കറ്റു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കയറുപായ, ചവട്ടി മുതലായവകൾക്കാണ് ഇതുപയോഗിച്ചുപോരുന്നത്. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഫാക്ടറികൾ ഇല്ല. അതിനാൽ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഇത്തരം സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ വിലയും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. കുറഞ്ഞ ഫണ്ടുകൊണ്ട് അനേകം പേർക്കു തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായം ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വേറെ ഇല്ലെന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. സി. കെ. താലൂക്കുകാരിൽ അധികംപേരും ഈ തൊഴിൽ ശീലിച്ചവരാണ്. ഇവിടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുവകയായോ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു സഹായത്തോടുകൂടിയോ ഒരു കയറു വ്യവസായശാല തുറക്കുന്നതു സാധുക്കളായ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതായിരിക്കും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമ്പ്രദായം നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടാകുന്ന കയർ, ചകിരി മുതലായവകളുടെ ആദായം അതിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാർക്കല്ല ലഭിക്കുന്നതു്. നേരെമറിച്ചു ചില ഏജണ്ടന്മാർക്കും വലിയ കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കുമാണ്. ഉൾനാട്ടു നിവാസികളായ സാധുക്കളാണ് ഈ പ്രവൃത്തികളിൽ അധികവും ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതാതുസമയം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന ചരക്കു് അപ്പപ്പോൾ കമ്പോളങ്ങളിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു് അഡ്വാൻസുവാങ്ങി ലോൺചെയ്താണ് ഇപ്പോൾ അവർ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്. ലോൺവെക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയുടെ പലിശ, കമ്മീഷൻ, ഗോഡൌൺചാർജ്ജു മുതലായതുകൾ കഴിച്ചാൽ ഈ സാധുക്കൾക്കു വേലക്കൂലിവരെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. മടലിന്റെ വിലതന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ൧൦൦൦-ന്നു ൧൫൫. വരെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു് അഞ്ചും ആറുമായി താഴ്ന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. തന്മൂലം മടൽസംബന്ധമായ യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തികളും നടക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ പ്രവൃത്തിയാൽ ജീവിക്കുന്നവരെല്ലാം പട്ടിണിയും പാടുമായിട്ടാണു കഴിഞ്ഞുപോരുന്നതു്. അത്രക്കു ദാരിദ്ര്യം അവിടെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിന്നു് ഏതെങ്കിലും മാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് അവയെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു്. നമ്മുടെ അയൽരാജ്യമായ ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ അനേകം കയർ വ്യവസായശാലകളുണ്ട്. അവിടെനിന്നും ടി സാധനങ്ങൾ തനിച്ചു് ഇങ്ങോട്ടു് ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ട്. അതു

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കയറുപായകളായോ, ചവിട്ടികളായോ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നപക്ഷം അതിന്ന ഡ്യൂട്ടിയില്ല. നാട്ടിലെ തൊഴിലുകൾ അന്യാധീനപ്പെടരുതെന്നാണ് അതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശമെന്ന വെളിവാകുന്നുണ്ട്. വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഈ സാധനങ്ങൾക്ക ശരിയായ മാർക്കറ്റുകൾ കിട്ടും. ഇവിടെയും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെപോലെ വേണ്ട സംരക്ഷണകൾ ചെയ്ത കയർ വ്യവസായത്തിന്നാവശ്യമായ പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.— കയറു വ്യവസായത്തിൽ വളരെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനു പറ്റിയിരിക്കുന്ന അധഃപതനത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ പ്രായോഗികമല്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക തോന്നുന്നത്. കയറു പായ ഫാക്ടറികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കയറു വ്യവസായം പലവിധത്തിലും ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ നടത്തുന്നതാണ്. കയറിന്നും കയറു കൊണ്ടുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾക്കും നല്ല മാർക്കറ്റുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്ന സാധിച്ചാലല്ലാതെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്ന് ആ വ്യവസായത്തിന്ന സഹായം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ നടത്തിയിട്ട നഷ്ടമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായം ഇന്ന ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് ഏറ്റെടുത്തു നടത്തിയാൽ ഗുണകരമാകുമെന്ന വിചാരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കയറു വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്ക ഗുണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടെന്നുവെച്ചല്ല ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നത്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പണം കൊണ്ടുപോയി തീർച്ചയായും നഷ്ടപ്പെടുമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യത്തിൽ ഹോമിക്കരുതെന്നുവെച്ചുമാത്രമാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നത്.

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—Have the marketing officers done anything in this direction?

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—They have not taken up this question.

Mr. K. M. Kunhi Moideen.—They are on bee.

Mr. K. Krishna Warriar.—This is not included in the present schedule of commodities they have taken.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ.— മാർക്കറിംഗ് ആഫീസേഴ്സ് ബാർളിയുടേയും ഗോതമ്പിന്റേയും അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ ചകരിയുടെ കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. T. S. Balarama Ayyar.—Sir, I want to say that this was a very important cottage industry and still continues to be a cottage industry. It is up to the Government to see what the present typical condition of the industry is.

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* **Rao Sahib I. N. Menon,**—Mr. President, Sir, the cut motion does not specify of-course any special kind of encouragement that is to be given to the coir industry. I would solicit the forbearance of the house for a few minutes while I will try to explain what is the actual situation and what the Government are trying to do in this situation. The hon'ble member for Kattur said that he greatly regretted the policy of the Government towards the coir industry. To the best of my recollection, Sir, the action that has been taken by the Government, is of very recent origin. Till recently the industry has been largely left to itself probably for the reason that the market was favourable and did not require any artificial aid from the State. Three years ago when the coir industry began to fall from the effects of the economic depression, I made enquiries of the Trade Commissioners in London and Hamburg to let me know what precisely we might do to get a more stable market and better prices for our cocoanut products, and I have specifically inquired if any improvement in the direction of quality or of output was likely to improve the market and his reply was that cocoanut products have also been drawn into the vertex of general depression, that the quality of fibre exported from the west coast had in no way deteriorated and that he could not specify any measure which we might adopt to improve the market for the cocoanut and its by-products. Then the Government finding that they were not in a position to get any guidance from the empire's foreign depot tried to mobilise local interests and local intelligence and to focuss the attention on the actual production of the cocoanut fibre. Thanks to the labours of a few non-officials interested in the industry, the Government were put in possession of certain facts which have led to (1) the starting of a coir school which has greatly assisted in the improved production as far as the quality is concerned. In the second place it has also opened the eyes of the Government to the possible ways in which this industry might he assisted. On enquiries made to local dealers, I found that the quality of the yarn produced was poor when compared to the yarn produced in Travancore and a special school was started and persons who were trained in the school at Paravur were got down and good number of children were being trained in the better process of producing coir. The Government were already in possession of facts which go to show that the produce of the newer process as far as Cochin is concerned, are fetching better prices than the fibre in the old fashion. Already we are on the

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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threshold of a brighter dawn. I do not say that our prospects of yarn are going to improve today or tomorrow. At any rate our yarn, if properly produced and properly spun is sure to bring better price than the yarn produced in the old fashion. The further facts which Government lighted upon was that it was not enough that if yarn was produced at least yarn that was produced has to be transformed into articles like carpets, in order to find a ready market out side. And as soon as this School is in possession of a slightly better equipment in a large building for which we are trying to find funds this year itself, possibly the question of teaching the manufacturing of carpets from yarn will also be undertaken. Of-course, the great part that Government can play in matters like this is simply of an experimental or pioneer nature. It is not possible for the Government either to undertake on a large scale employment of labour in order to remove unemployment among the coastal regions nor is it possible for the Government to finance an enterprise which would absorb in its scope all the cocoanut produced on the coast. As in the case of the arecanut market organised through cooperative societies we should organise co-operative societies for marketing purposes so that an individual producer can take the fruits of the labour to those societies and do away with the middle man's profit so that the primary producer will get a better price for his produce. I have Sir, tried to show that Government has not been stagnating in this matter and that they are trying their best to solve this difficult question. We are dealing with an industry which has become almost international in its outlook. The market is not Cochin, the market is not even Indian. It is foreign and the capacity of any Government to control this foreign market in the present state of economic dependence is very doubtful and very difficult. Sir Government do sympathise with this cut motion. I would assure the Hon'ble Member that they would do everything that can reasonably be expected of any Government to assist the coir industry of the State.

Sir, before I conclude I may say that a scheme for the starting of a coir factory at Karupadanna is being considered. From enquiries made I understand that there is a great deal of unemployment among the people of Karupadanna. They have themselves come forward and said that the only solution as far as they are concerned is the starting of a coir factory. The question was closely gone into and the approximate cost of working of such a factory has been ascertained and the matter I

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think will be placed at the next meeting of the committee. It is engaging the earnest attention of the Government.

Mr. G. M. D'Souza.—As I understand from the Hon'ble Member that this industry is engaging the attention of the Government I beg leave of the House to withdraw this motion.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand of Rs. 1,23,359 under Scientific, etc., departments was put and carried.

22—Industries—Cranganur—Rs. 2,545.

Demand was put and carried.

4—Co-operative Societies—Rs. 14,915.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 14,915 towards the establishment of the Co-operative Department. I request that the House may be pleased to grant this. Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 3 were not moved.

Motion No. 113.

Mr. K. Kunhirama Menon.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,915 for Co-operative societies by Re. 1. To urge upon the Government the necessity of liquidating undesirable co-operative societies in the State.*"

സർ, ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വലുതായ പ്രസംഗമൊന്നും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. രണ്ടു സംഗതികളാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയാക്കിയത്. ഒന്ന് Co-operative Department-ലെ ഭരണ റിപ്പോർട്ടതന്നെയാണ്. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഫഠവ Co-operative സൊസൈറ്റികൾ A. B. C. D. E. എന്ന ഇ തരങ്ങളായി വിഭജിച്ചു നിരുത്തിക്കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. A-ൽ ഫ ഫ-ം B-ൽ ഫഠ-ം C-ൽ ന ഇ-ം D-ൽ ന്യ ഫ-ം E-ൽ ൻ-ം സൊസൈറ്റികളാണെന്നു ഭരണ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു കാണാം. അതിൽതന്നെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കോ-ഓപ്പറേറ്റീവ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകൾ പറയുന്ന D. എന്ന ഇനത്തിൽകാണുന്ന നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ ന്യ സൊസൈറ്റികൾ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്കു C. ക്ലാസ്സിലേക്ക് എത്താഞ്ഞാൽ Liquidate ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്ന്. അപ്പോൾ E. class-ൽ എത്തിക്കാണുന്ന ൻ സൊസൈറ്റികളുടെ നില എന്താണെന്ന് ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കുക. സർ, ഞാൻ പറയുന്ന പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ കേവലം നാട്ടിൽ വലുതായ കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇടയാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന്. സർ,

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ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാനണ്ടായ രണ്ടാമത്തെ സംഗതി, Co-operative Societies-ൽ ചേന്നതായ സാധു ജനങ്ങളായ അനവധിപേക്ക് സംഘങ്ങളിലെ വിധിനടത്തുകാരണം താമസിപ്പാൻ സ്ഥലം കൂടി ഇല്ലാതെ ആവാൻ ഇടയായതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സൊസൈററികൾ ന്യായമായി നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും അതു നാട്ടുകാക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്രദമാകുന്നില്ലെന്നും പറവാൻ ഞാൻ ഒരുക്കമില്ല. പക്ഷെ അതു വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ് എന്നു മാത്രമാണു പറയുന്നത്. ഈ സംഗതികളെക്കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു, തീരെ അതുപേക്ഷികർമായതും നേരെ നടത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും നടക്കുന്നതിനും അസാദ്ധ്യമാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതുമായ സൊസൈററികൾ Liquidating സംഗതിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണ്. ഭയവുചെയ്ത് E. ക്ലാസു സൊസൈററികളെപ്പററി എങ്കിലും ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—Are there undesirable Co-operative societies existing now?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—Of course there are societies in the State whose existence is daily becoming undesirable.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Is there any proposal to remedy them?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—We are straining every nerve to rectify them.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ.— സർ, പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങളുടെ തത്വം വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. പക്ഷെ ആദ്യമായിട്ട് ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കടം വാങ്ങുവാൻ ആളുകൾ എളുപ്പമായ ഒന്നായിട്ടതോന്നി. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ജാമ്യത്തിന്മേൽ പണം കടം എടുക്കാവുന്ന സ്ഥാപനമാണു പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സംഘങ്ങളിൽ അതിന്റെ തത്വം മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് അംഗങ്ങളായി ചേന്നിട്ടുള്ളവർ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. അതുനിമിത്തം ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ സംഘങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പണംകടം വാങ്ങിച്ചു് അനാവശ്യച്ചിലവുകൾ ചെയ്യുതുടങ്ങി. പണം കിട്ടിയാൽ തീരുന്നതുവരെ ചിലവു ചെയ്യുക എന്നതു് സാധാരണമായി ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ കണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഒരു സ്വഭാവമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ജനങ്ങൾ കടം വാങ്ങിച്ചിലവു ചെയ്യുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനവും മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി വർദ്ധിച്ചു. ഇതിനും പുറമെ സമർത്ഥന്മാരായ സംഘം പഞ്ചായത്തു മെമ്പർമാരും എന്നുവേണ്ട പ്രധാനമായി പ്രസിഡണ്ടും സിക്രട്ടറിയും സാധുക്കളും പാമരന്മാരുമായ അവരുടെ സ്വാധീനത്തിലുള്ള പലരേയും അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നും ഷെയർമണി അടച്ചു സംഘങ്ങളിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി ചേർത്തു് അവരുടെ പേരിൽ കടംവാങ്ങുകയും വാങ്ങി പാറീട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്ക

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റിയാം. മിക്ക സംഘങ്ങളുടേയും അധഃപതനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രധാന കാരണം തന്നെ ഇതാണെന്നു പറവാൻ എനിക്കു നല്ല ധൈര്യമുണ്ട്. ഈ പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങളുടെ ആവിർഭാവത്തിനിടക്കു സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം കൂടി ബാധിക്കുകയാൽ ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കാണു് അധികവും കഷ്ടപ്പാടിനിടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സൊസൈറ്റികളുടെ നടത്തിപ്പുകണ്ടിട്ടു് ഇവയൊന്നുംതന്നെ വേണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു പക്ഷിച്ചാലെന്താണെന്നു് എനിക്കു ഒരിക്കൽ തോന്നിപ്പോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അത്രക്കു പ്രയോജകരമായിരുന്ന അവയുടെ നില.

ഞാൻ ഇതിനൊരു ഉദാഹരണംപറയാം "കാരമുക്കു് സൊസൈറ്റി" ഇതു് ഇ. ക്ലാസ്സിലാണു് ആട്ടം ചേത്തിരുന്നതു്. ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണം വളരെ നല്ലനിലയിൽ നടന്നിരുന്നു. ക്രമേണ ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണം ഉഷിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുകയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതിനോടു വെറുപ്പു തോന്നിത്തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തു. വകുപ്പുധികൃതന്മാർ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ചെക്കുചെയ്യാത്ത കാരണമാണു് ഇതിനിടയാക്കിയതെന്നു ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അടുത്ത കുറച്ചുകാലമായിട്ടു് ഈ സൊസൈറ്റി ഏതാണ്ടു് അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ പ്രാപിക്കുവാനുള്ള ലക്ഷണങ്ങളും കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. സമാപ്തീകരിക്കേണ്ട ഘട്ടത്തിലെത്തീയിരുന്ന ആ സൊസൈറ്റി ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു സി. ക്ലാസ്സു് സൊസൈറ്റിയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇനിയും അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനരീതിയിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു കുറച്ചുകൂടി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ അടുത്തുതന്നെ അതു് ഒരു ഏ. ക്ലാസ്സു് സൊസൈറ്റിയായി തീരാനുമിടയുണ്ടു്. ഇതുപോലെ അനവധി സൊസൈറ്റികളുണ്ടു്.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ സൊസൈറ്റികളേയും നന്നാക്കാനാണു ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതു്. നന്നാക്കീട്ടും നന്നാകാത്തതിനെ തള്ളിക്കളയുന്നതിനും വിരോധമില്ലെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. സൊസൈറ്റികളിൽ വല്ല ഭരണദുഷ്യങ്ങളും കണ്ടാൽ ഉടനെ അതു സമാപ്തീകരിക്കയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്. കഴിയുന്നതും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയാണു് വേണ്ടതു്. സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കു സംബന്ധമായ പണമിടപാടു് ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊരു ശതമാനം കുറവോടുകൂടി സമാപ്തീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു് സൊസൈറ്റികളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വളരെ സഹായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. ഈ സൊസൈറ്റികളുടെ ചട്ടങ്ങളെ ശുപീകരിച്ചു്, പലിശയുടെ കാര്യത്തിലും പണം ഈടാക്കിവരുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും ന്യായമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു് ഈ സൊസൈറ്റികളെ കുറെക്കൂടി നല്ല നിലയിൽ വരുത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ നിലയിൽ സൊസൈറ്റികളെയെല്ലാം നന്നാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—I do not think that the cut motion requires much by way of an answer from me as there is very little difference between the Hon'ble Member and myself

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because all undesirable Societies are being liquidated when they become undesirable. But there is one practical difficulty. The work of liquidation entrusted to liquidators is very difficult. Even now with the very few number of societies that are in liquidation I am almost every day complained against by the Diwan Peisakar about the large number of decrees that are sent to his Department for execution. So if further facilities are afforded—I think there is no solution of this question even in the Presidency of Madras for expediting execution of decrees or awards by the liquidators—there will absolutely be no objection to weed out some of the very bad societies which in a way conteminate the other societies also. But in approving of this cut motion I would in a way inform the Hon'ble Member that the responsibility of Government in this matter is very very little. At the very outset I have to state that the Government are not running societies. People have to shoulder the responsibility and they have to take the initiative. Government can only give the proper guidance and instruction. There is a good deal of difference between an institution run by the Government and one run by the people with the many privileges that the Government have given for facilitating its working. So I do not think that I should elaborate any more about the points which the Hon'ble Member has said. I am trying my level best to cancel those societies which are in the eyes of the Department becoming undesirable.

Mr. M. V. Cherian.—On a point of information, what is the rate of interest that is levied by way of penalty in societies over and above the 12 per cent interest they charge on the loan?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—Usually it is one pie. In some societies it comes to two pies. That depends upon the financial position of the particular society.

Mr. M. V. Cherian.—That means it works out at the rate of 24 per cent and even 30 per cent. The Usurious Loans Act is not made applicable to these societies, I suppose?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—Even here I have to say that in a Co-operative Society the basis of whose working is on the principle of mutuality, there is really no creditor and debtor as you find in the ordinary money market. So the question of usury does not arise at all. Evidently, by this accumulated profit the society would be able to help not only its members but even the general public by way of reliefs in many ways. During the floods a single Society at Cranganore was able to distribute

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rice, I am told, to the extent of 100 bags. There are many societies which do a lot of social service. There is one society at Kudungamangalam which runs a lower secondary school recently taken over by the Government.

Mr. M. V. Cherian.—That is robbing Paul to pay Peter.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—In liquidating these Societies, the Hon'ble Member said, there is one great difficulty in the matter of executing decrees and more facilities are required for execution. May I know what those difficulties are and what those facilities are and who is to give it?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—Even if I am given a large staff for doing execution work, as was pointed out by the Diwan Peishkar the other day, there are certain formalities which have to be gone through. For instance, a Society might have disbursed loans to many Members. As soon as the Society is liquidated the Liquidator has to pass awards against those members and send the awards to the Diwan Peishkar for execution. The Diwan Peishkar will have to put the properties on sale. Sometimes properties would have been alienated and the liquidator has to go through all the formalities of a court of law to establish his claim. In some cases it will not be possible to get these rights established in 2 or 3 years.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—What is the facility that he wants and who is to give it?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—Nobody can give it.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. കുഞ്ഞുരാമമേനോൻ.— സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകളുടെ മറുപടിയിൽ ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിപ്പു വേണ്ടുന്നതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് സൊസൈറ്റിയുടെ പലിശ, പിഴ മുതലായ നടത്തിപ്പുകളിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം കഴിയുന്നതുവരെയെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു മനസ്സുവച്ചു വല്ല കിഴിവും ദയവായി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ മന്ദിരത്തിന്റെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി ഉപക്ഷേപം പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 114.

Mr. A. Narayana Menon.—"*To omit the allotment of Rs.14,915 for Co-operative Societies. To urge the necessity of altering the policy and programme of work of the co-operative Department in the light of recent experiences here and elsewhere*

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so that the existence of the Department may really prove a boon to the people."

സർ, സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടന്നുവരുന്ന സന്ദ്ര ർഭത്തിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ട ചില പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ എന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റു പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾകൂടി ഇവിടെ പറയാമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഒന്നാമതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഒരു സഹകരണ സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾ വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ ചേരുന്നതു് വളരെ ദോഷമാണെന്നാണു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വളരെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിലെ ഒരു പഴയ പത്രമായ കൊച്ചിൻ ആർഗ്സ് എന്ന പത്രത്തിൽ ഒരു മുഖപ്രസംഗം എഴുതീട്ടണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുടി ഒന്നിലധികം സൊസൈറ്റികളിൽചേർന്നു പണം കടംവാങ്ങിക്കയും അതു സമയത്തിനു കൊടുത്തുതീർക്കാതെ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം വിഷമിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായിട്ടാണു് അതിൽ കണ്ടതു്. അതു നിറുത്തേണ്ട കാലം വളരെ അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അംഗങ്ങളുടെ ബാദ്ധ്യത ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്താത്ത സംഘങ്ങളുടെ വർദ്ധനവും അവയിൽനിന്നു പണം കടം വാങ്ങീട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ തുകയും അവരുടെ കുടിശ്ശികയും നോക്കിയാൽ ഈ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ സഹകരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളാക്കിത്തീർക്കുവാൻ ഉടൻതന്നെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു പരിശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈവക സൊസൈറ്റികളും സ്വന്തമായി പ്രയത്നിച്ചു ക്ലിപ്ത ബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ളവയാക്കി ഏടനടേ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു് അതിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചോദിച്ച ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി ബാദ്ധ്യത ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സൊസൈറ്റികളും പൊളിഞ്ഞു വരുന്നൊന്നും ബാദ്ധ്യത ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയവയ്ക്കു് അതുവലിയ കോട്ടമൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നുമാണു്.

ബാദ്ധ്യത ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്താത്ത സൊസൈറ്റികളും സമാപ്തികരിക്കുന്നതിനു് അവസാനക്കയ്യേ ആകാവൂ. പിരിയാനുള്ളതു കഴിയുന്നതും പിരിച്ചു് അവയെ ബാദ്ധ്യത ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയവയാക്കയാണു് ആദ്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ തീർക്കുവാൻ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം വഴി വല്ലതും ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ കാര്യമായി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡണ്ടന്മാർകൾ കേമ്പേരിയിൽവച്ചു ചെയ്ത ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ, അടയ്ക്കക്കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഭീമമായ നഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കു സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം വഴി ഗണ്യമായ സഹായം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ നെല്ലു്, നാളികേരം മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങൾ വില്ക്കുന്നവർക്കും ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം വഴി പല സ

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ഹായവും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. മാക്കറിംഗിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം മട്ടാഞ്ചേരിയിലുണ്ടെന്നറിയുന്നു. നാട്ടുപുറങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇവയുടെ അത്യാവശ്യം. അതിനു പ്രസ്ഥാനം വഴി പല പ്രചാരണവേലകളും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

വേറൊരു സംഗതി പറയാനുള്ളത് ഇതിന്റെ നിയമത്തിൽ വളരെ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതായി കാണുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. നിയമത്തിന്റെ അപൂർണ്ണതകാരണം രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകൾക്ക് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ശരിയായി കൊണ്ടുനടക്കാൻ പല ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും വന്നേക്കാവുന്നതും അവ തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. സൊസൈറ്റിയുമായി ഇടപെടുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള പ്രധാന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് കൂടിശ്ശിക ഈടാക്കിവരുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തിലാണ്. ഇവ ക്ലിപ്തമായ ബാദ്ധ്യതയില്ലാത്ത സൊസൈറ്റികളായിത്തീർന്നിട്ട് വളരെ കാലമായി. ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം കാരണം പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വളരെ കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതു പ്രയത്നിക്കാഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം മേലാൽ ഒരിക്കലും ഒരനുഗ്രഹമാകുന്നതല്ല.

പിന്നെ, വിധിനടത്തിപ്പുകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട കുറക്കുവാൻ സിവിൽ കോടതികൾ മുഖാന്തിരം സൊസൈറ്റിയിലെ വിധി നടപടികൾ നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ വാറണ്ടിൽ പിടിച്ചു സംഖ്യ ഈടാക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമുള്ളതു് ആവശ്യംപോലെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. ജപ്തിയും വില്പനയും മറ്റു സിവിൽ കോടതികൾകൊണ്ടും നടത്താവുന്നതാണല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെൻറിന്റെ സഹായം എപ്പോഴും ഭിക്ഷിക്കാതെ കഴിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം.

പിഴയും പലിശയും കുറക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലാണ് ഇനി അല്പം പറയാനുള്ളതു്. സൊസൈറ്റികളിൽനിന്നു സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കു് ഈടാക്കിവരുന്ന പലിശയും പിഴയും വളരെ അധികമാണ്. അതിന് ഇപ്പോൾ ലാൻഡ് മോർട്ടഗേജു ബാങ്കിൽനിന്നും പിരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞതൽ പലിശ വാങ്ങുന്നതെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യണം. ഈ പലിശയുടെ തോതു കുറച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ സൊസൈറ്റികൾ കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ പലിശയും പിഴയും ഈടാക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ കുഴപ്പത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാന കാരണം പലിശയും പിഴയും കാലാനുസൃതം കുറക്കാത്തതാണ്. സൊസൈറ്റിക്കാർ വലിയ പലിശക്കു പണം മേടിച്ചു അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുത്താൽ അവർ അതിലുംകൂടിയ നിരക്കിൽ പലിശ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു സ്വഭാവികമാണല്ലോ. ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണം വരത്തക്കവിധം എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ സൊസൈറ്റികൾ സമാപ്തീകരിക്കാതിരിക്കാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കിനെക്കൊണ്ടു് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വേണ്ടതരത്തി

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ൽ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉണംവരത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കട്ടുമോഷനെ സപീകരിക്കാൻ സഭസ്സിനോടപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—On a point of information, Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Member for Co-operation the principle of the distinction that in Urban Societies the Members have only limited liability and in Rural Societies they have got unlimited liability?

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—I think it is very clearly explained in the Regulation.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—I have not read the Regulation. Please explain the principle.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—In villages a kind of intimate mutual knowledge is expected among Members so that people who are otherwise unable to contribute a big share capital will on account of the security of the little land that they possess undertake joint and unlimited liability and thus be able to inspire more confidence amongst the people, and thereby get enough working capital. In Towns people may not have such intimate mutual knowledge as they follow different professions and it may not be possible to expect from them such intimate mutual knowledge and they might on account of their regular recurring income be in a position to subscribe for a high share capital and so in Towns usually the principle of limited liability is followed.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon.—I fear the Hon'ble Member has not expounded the principle clearly. I think this invidious distinction ought to be removed. There is no reason why Members of the Rural Co-operative Societies should be burdened with this unlimited liability. The premises are not correct. The mutual confidence and mutual knowledge supposed to exist between Members of rural societies do not exist in a greater degree than they are supposed to exist among the Members of Urban Co-operative Societies. I would, therefore, urge in the interests of better working of these societies that this distinction ought to be done away with.

*മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കുമാരനെഴുത്തച്ഛൻ.—സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൻെറ അവസാനഭാഗത്തു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം ഈ സ

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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ഭയെ ആകർഷിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകരിക്കുത്തക്കവണ്ണം, വേണ്ടമാതിരിയാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഇതിൽ എന്തോ ഒന്നു അന്തർഭവിച്ചുകിടക്കുന്നതുപോലെ തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടു്. സൊസൈറ്റികളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനരീതി അറിയാവുന്നവർക്കെല്ലാം ഇതിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്നതെന്താണെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽതന്നെ അറിയാം. നാനാ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേയും റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിൽ കാണുന്നതു കോവാപ്പറേറീവു് സൊസൈറ്റികളുടെ നടത്തിപ്പുകൊണ്ടു് അധികം ഭാഗത്തും അവയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ തീരെ മോശമായിട്ടാണു്. ഇതു് അവയ്ക്കു ഒരു ശാപമായിട്ടാണു തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കോവാപ്പറേറീവിന്റെ ഗുണങ്ങളേയും അവയിൽനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന സഹായത്തേയും ജനങ്ങളെ ധരിപ്പിക്കാൻ തക്ക ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഓരോ വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ചെന്നു് അവക്കു നിശ്ചയമുള്ള സംഗതികളെ അവിടെയുള്ളവർക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണം. നാട്ടുനടത്തുകാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവരാണെങ്കിലും അവർക്കു് ഈ വക സംഗതികളിൽ ശരിയായ വിവരം വളരെ ചുരുക്കമായിരിക്കും. നാലണയോ എട്ടണയോ അഡ്മിഷൻ ഫീസു കൊടുത്തു നിങ്ങൾ ഇതിൽ ചേരണം, എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കു് ആവശ്യമുള്ള പണം കിട്ടും, അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതു വലിയ ഉപകാരമാണു് എന്നെല്ലാം ഭേദമായ അളുകൾ സാധുക്കളെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കും. അവർ അതു വിശ്വസിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. അവർ അതിൽ ചേർന്നു് ആരെയെങ്കിലും ജാമ്യം കൊടുത്തു് അവക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പണം കടം വാങ്ങിക്കും. പിന്നീടു് ഓരോ ഇനങ്ങളിലായി അവരോടു് ഈടാക്കുന്ന പലിശ അത്യധികമായിരിക്കും. സൊസൈറ്റിയിൽനിന്നു പണം വാങ്ങിച്ചതിന്റെ ഇരട്ടിസംഖ്യ പലിശ തന്നെയായി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളവരെ എനിക്കറിയാം. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സൊസൈറ്റികളിൽ അംഗമായിചേർന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കെന്തുപകാരമാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്? അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ വക സൊസൈറ്റികൾക്കു സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കിൽ നിന്നു എന്തെങ്കിലും സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം.

സൊസൈറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന പണം തിരിയെ കൊടുക്കണ്ട എന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. അതിൽനിന്നും വാങ്ങുന്ന പലിശ കുറെ കുറക്കണമെന്നാണു്. അവർ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന പണത്തിന്നു് അവരുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കളിൽ നിന്നു ജപ്തിചെയ്തു് എടുക്കരുതെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചാൽ അതാണു് കോവാപ്പറേറീവു സൊസൈറ്റികൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന വലിയ ഉപകാരം. ഇങ്ങനെ വസ്തുക്കൾ ജപ്തിചെയ്യുന്ന സൊസൈറ്റികൾ പല താലൂക്കുകളിലുമുണ്ടു്. അവയുടെ മൂതൽ ഏതിനത്തിൽ നിന്നെങ്കിലും ഈടായാൽ പിന്നെ അംഗങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കരുതു്. ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയുന്നതു സൊസൈറ്റികളെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടിയല്ല. അതിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ മിക്കവരും സാധുക്കളാണു്. അവർ വാങ്ങുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ ഇരട്ടി പലിശയായിത്തന്നെ ഇപ്പോ

ം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. അതിനെന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു സഹായം ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നു ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം. അതു ചെയ്തുകിട്ടിയാൽ മാത്രമെ നാട്ടുപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള കഴപ്പങ്ങൾ അധികവും നീങ്ങുകയുള്ളൂ.

കോവാപ്പറേറീവു സൊസൈറ്റി കൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നു. അതിൽ കുറെയെല്ലാം വാസ്തവമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. പക്ഷെ അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഉപകാരമായ വിധത്തിൽ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു രജിസ്ട്രാർ അവർകൾ തന്നെയോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോ എല്ലാ സൊസൈറ്റികൾക്കും വേണ്ട തരത്തിലുള്ള ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകാരമായ വിധത്തിൽ അവയെ നടത്തിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. M. V. Cherian.—Now, I have had something to do as a Director of the Mattancherry Co-operative Society. The Membership is very easy and tempting that any man can become a Member by payment of Rs. 1—4—0, and a little propaganda will be enough to take in as many Members as possible. Subsequently they have to pay by instalments a little share capital. It will come to Rs. 10 a share. Therefore, a good number of people have become Members and their idea is to get a loan whenever necessary. On a share of Rs. 10 Rs. 60 is agreed to be given in Mattancherry Co-operative Society. On that basis many Members apply for loans and they get it, in their honest belief that they would be able to repay it. But as depression set in and work and employment also became rare some of the Members could not find means to pay back the money and whenever defaults are caused the society gets a warning from the Co-operative Registrar that the money should be collected some way or other. In several instances I know that interest charged goes above 26 per cent, with the defaulted penalty, i. e. 12 per cent on the loan and another 12 per cent by way of penalty. Suppose a loan of Rs. 300 is taken from the Society. They are not giving the full amount. For each Rs. 100 three rupees is taken and reserved by way of deposit, i. e., for a loan of Rs. 300 he gets only Rs. 291. So much so, the people do not get the full money. They have to pay more than 26 per cent interest and the Co-operative Registrar insists that the money should be some way or other collected and most often cases are filed in the Co-operative Registrar's Office and many of the executions have been sent to the local Munsiffs' Courts,

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and some of them are still pending there. Instead of mutually helping the people it has become a curse as the Hon'ble Member for Wadakkancherry said. Whatever amount you pay that will go towards penalty, then towards interest and very little towards the capital. Therefore it will never end. You might have paid double the amount. Even then the debt will not be discharged. Therefore, instead of a boon it has become a sort of curse to the people. Since the people understand that they will get loans any man who is in a position to pay Rs. 1—4—0 would become a Member. Therefore, it has tempted many people and it has become a curse altogether. In this view, I would submit that these Co-operative Societies are acting worse than money-lenders. The Hon'ble Member for Co-operation said that in times of flood so many bags of rice have been distributed. It is true. But it is robbing Paul to pay Peter. If these people who do not find sufficient means to pay the money are to be so brutally treated I think it is a curse.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan.—Mr. President, Sir, we have come to the close of our discussions and I shall be very brief. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila in all that he has said although very often we used to disagree with him. (Laughter). Our Co-operative movement is very defective. Although it was started a few years back we have not gone much ahead. There are 253 societies of which there are only 10 non-credit societies. We pay attention only to the credit side, i. e., for lending money. There are so many non-credit societies which can very well help the people by other methods, for instance, distribution of manure, distribution of seeds. Then there is another class of Society in the Panjab e. g. Better living societies. They are for checking extraordinary expenpiture. Suppose a Member is going to celebrate a marriage. He should submit a budget to the society and the society will decide how much money has to be spent on that marriage. Some such society may be started in the State, with advantage.

Another point, is propaganda. Our Department is not doing any propaganda work. The fundamental principle of co-operation is not known to the Members of the Society. Sir, Henry Wolf, the father of the co-operative movement in India has said that a co-operator should be a friend, philosopher and guide to the Villagers. But who knows that principle. We must have more and more educative propaganda. The Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Public Health must work together.

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Another point is there a sort of misfortune attending the movement in the State. We invited Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society to enquire and report what reforms we must effect in the line of Co-operation. But unfortunately in the course of the enquiry he died and we were not fortunate enough to have the benefits of his report. Now, I would request the Government to invite another expert and to conduct an investigation.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. സി. ഇയ്യുക്കുട്ടി.— സർ, സെൻട്രൽബാങ്കിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടർ എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. സെൻട്രൽബാങ്കിനെപ്പറ്റിയുണ്ടായ ചില തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾ തീർക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്റെ ചുമതലയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവു് സൊസൈറ്റികളെല്ലാം നാട്ടുകാരുടെ വകയായിട്ടാണു നടത്തുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനുള്ള തെറ്റുകൾക്കെല്ലാം ഉത്തരവാദി ഗവൺമെൻറായിരിക്കയില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. വി. ചെറിയാൻ.— ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ തെറ്റാണെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. അതിന്റെ ഭരണം കൂടുതൽ നന്നാക്കണമെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. സി. ഇയ്യുക്കുട്ടി.— സർ, സൊസൈറ്റിയിലെ മെമ്പറന്മാർ എല്ലാവരും ചേർന്നു പല പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. പണം വാങ്ങിച്ചാൽ തിരികെ കൊടുക്കണ്ട എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വളരെ തെറ്റായിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യമാണു്. സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ പലിശ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു് ഒരു അപരാധം അതിന്റെ മേൽ ചുമത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചുകൂടി രണ്ടുവാക്കു് ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇപ്പോൾ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി സെൻട്രൽ ബാങ്കിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ പലിശ ആറേകാൽ ശതമാനവും പെനൽറ്റി ഒൻപതേമുക്കാൽ ശതമാനം എന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പലിശയും പെനൽറ്റിയും ഒരുമിച്ചു രൊക്കമായി അടക്കുന്നവർക്കു് ആറേകാൽ ശതമാനം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ സെൻട്രൽബാങ്കുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. നിർബന്ധ ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റുകൾക്കു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മട്ടാഞ്ചേരി മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ൧൦൦ രൂപക്കു ൯ രൂപ വീതം പിരിക്കുന്നതു മെമ്പർമാരുടെ ഗുണത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു്. ഈ തരത്തിലുള്ള സംഗതികൾകൊണ്ടു സാധുക്കളായ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു പല അസൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണു്. ഇതെല്ലാം കോവാപ്പറേറ്റീവു് സെൻട്രൽബാങ്കു വഴിയായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon.—At the very short time that we have at our disposal I don't think that I should make any

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elaborate reply except meeting some of the points in the remarks made by the Hon'ble Members which I hope they will excuse me if I say so, they have made purely out of ignorance of the technical details of this movement. Sir, if at all Government have any responsibility in this matter I would like to put it in this way that the fundamental error consisted in a benevolent Government thrusting a kind of economic and social reform upon an unwilling people. Everywhere Government have tried their best to do all that they can by way of co-operative organisations to relieve the economic distress among the people. But at the time of the organisation of the Department itself the problem before the Government was to organise and run societies. Today it has resolved itself into this, whether the Department or the Government can save a poor, illiterate, ignorant, indifferent Member of the society from the clutches of an unscrupulous committee. This position is certainly not very happy, rather it is unfortunate. These poor people for whose sake the Department or the Government have to work will never have a grain of gratitude for that, because they do not know that the Registrar or the Government are working for them. On the other hand, we are defied at every stage of the work by the officials of the societies and these officials are the particular section of the public. They have approach to the press and they will ascend all platforms. Wherever you go you find resolutions passed behind which you cannot find any earnestness. I am sorry I have to make this remark. Whatever might be the small defects in the working of the societies here and there, they can very easily be overcome provided the public will co-operate with the Department instead of condemning it. I do not think that I should speak much more about the other points. With regard to the conversion of unlimited societies into limited societies, I would gladly have done it by one piece of circular had not there been objection for want of provision in the law. But this is intended to be overcome with the passing of a new regulation which is proposed to be submitted to this Council in its next session.

Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand of Rs.14,915 under Co-operative Societies was put and carried.

The following allotments also were then put and carried:

8—Matches—Rs. 8,262.

7—Excise—Rs. 1,02,350.

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6—Excise—Cranganur—Rs. 2,078.
11—Forests—Rs. 2,50,420.
12—Tramway—Rs. 1,52,492.
33—Uplift of the Depressed Classes—Rs. 74,669.
24— Do Cranganur—Rs. 2.650.
16—Accounts and Finance—Rs. 52,816.
36—Miscellaneous—Rs. 22,043.
21— Do Cranganur—Rs. 25.
35—Income-tax—Rs. 14,021.
25— Do —Cranganur—Rs. 140.
27—Stationery and Printing—Rs. 1,46,804.
23—Stationery—Cranganur—Rs. 1,420.
13—Registration—Rs. 65,907.
8— Do —Cranganur—Rs. 2,560.
9—Stamps—Rs. 33,017
7— Do —Cranganur—Rs. 1,205
14—Anchal—Rs 91,594.
9— Do —Cranganur—Rs. 2,303.

The House rose for the day at 5-5 p. m.

B. V. KRISHNANKUTTY MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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